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Letter dated 23 December 2016 from the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose mandate was extended pursuant to Security Council resolution 2293 (2016), has the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution, the midterm report on its work.

The report was provided to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 23 November 2016 and was considered by the Committee on 14 December 2016.

The Group would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Michael J. **Sharp**
Coordinator
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(*Signed*) Zobel **Behalal**
Expert

(*Signed*) Zaida **Catalán**
Expert

(*Signed*) Roberto **Sollazzo**
Expert

(*Signed*) Christoph **Vogel**
Expert

(*Signed*) David **Zounmenou**
Expert

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Midterm report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Summary

Since the submission of the previous report (S/2016/466), in May 2016, the overall security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not improved. Recent months were characterized by an increase in political tension owing to the de facto postponement of the national elections initially scheduled for December 2016. This led to protests on 19 September, during which dozens of civilians were killed or arrested in the capital, Kinshasa. While there was a political dialogue between the Government and some opposition groups, the risk of further election-related violence remains.

Foreign armed groups remained active in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda continued to pose a threat to the security of North Kivu. The group was seriously weakened, however, by continuing military operations and an internal split that led to the loss of one third to one half of its members to the newly created Conseil national pour le renouveau et la démocratie-Ubwiyunge. Both of these groups collaborated with local armed groups, such as Nyatura.

The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) continued to operate in Beni territory and recruited nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda in 2016. At least one group within ADF attacked civilians in the period under review.

The Group notes that efforts to launch gold traceability programmes have not yet become operational. Meanwhile, gold remains by far the mineral most used to finance armed elements and criminal networks. A positive development was the launch of investigations into the involvement in natural resources of some Congolese military officers previously mentioned in the Group's reports for such involvement. Nevertheless, some senior officers continue to be implicated in gold exploitation and trade, on occasion in collaboration with private companies.

Challenges in fully implementing due diligence in the tin, tantalum and tungsten sector remain a threat to the positive developments noted by the Group in previous reports. While traceability and certification processes are expanding, armed actors do occasionally interfere in sites certified as conflict free.

The Garamba National Park continued to be the main source of trafficking in ivory, although elephant poaching in general is diminishing as a source of financing for the Lord's Resistance Army.

The Group remains concerned about the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Beni territory, the killing of civilians, such as in a massacre in Rwangoma in August 2016, continued unabated. In addition, the tit-for-tat violence previously investigated by the Group in Lubero territory spread south into Rutshuru, involving some of the same dynamics and actors.

The crossing of armed members of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition into the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a violation of the arms embargo. The Group also remains concerned about the persistent inefficiency of stockpile management and the challenges of marking the estimated 300,000 small arms in a timely manner. These deficiencies make it difficult to track weapons and ammunition diverted from government stocks to armed groups.

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* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only and without formal editing.

I. Background

1. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo notes with appreciation the support provided to its work by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt), during his visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda between 1 and 6 August 2016. The Group also notes the visit of the Security Council to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 11 to 14 November, during which it expressed concern about the current political situation and associated tensions.

2. In accordance with the request made by the Security Council in paragraph 11 of its resolution 2293 (2016), the Group exchanged information with the panels of experts on the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Sudan.

A. Cooperation with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

3. The Group appreciates the support and collaboration of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) during the period under review.

B. Compliance with the Group's requests for information

4. During the first part of its mandate, the Group addressed 39 official communications to Member States, international organizations and private entities. It will report fully on the replies received in its final report.

C. Methodology

5. The Group used the evidentiary standards recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (see S/2006/997, annex). The Group based its findings on documents and, wherever possible, on first-hand, on-site observations by the experts themselves. When this was not possible, the Group corroborated information by using at least three independent and reliable sources.

6. Given the nature of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, few documents provide definitive proof of arms transfers, recruitment, command responsibility for grave human rights abuses and the illegal exploitation of natural resources. The Group therefore relied on eyewitness testimony from members of local communities, ex-combatants and current members of armed groups. The Group also considered the expert testimony of government officials and military officers from the Great Lakes region and United Nations sources.

7. The present report covers investigations up to and including 15 November 2016. Investigations relevant to the Group's mandate that occurred thereafter will be reflected in its final report.

II. Armed groups

A. Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda

8. The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR),[1] a sanctioned entity, was significantly weakened during the period under review. More than 50 officers, led by the Second Vice-President of FDLR, "Colonel" Laurent Ndagijimana (also known as Wilson Irategeka), defected to create a new group called the Conseil national pour le renouveau et la démocratie-Ubwiyunge (CNRD). At least another 15 officers, including the sanctioned individual and former FDLR Chief of Staff, "Brigadier General" Léopold Mujyambere (also known as Achille Musenyeri), were captured or turned themselves in during the same period, showing a marked increase in desertion. Those losses forced the restructuring of the entire group.

9. In addition, operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo — FARDC), in some cases supported by MONUSCO troops, and by local Congolese armed groups continued to destabilize the remaining FDLR cadres, who are now almost completely limited to Rutshuru territory, North Kivu. The Group previously estimated FDLR numbers at between 1,400 and 1,600 (see S/2016/466, para. 7), but believes that as many as half of that number have been lost to CNRD and defections in the previous six months.

Split

10. The Group previously reported that internal divisions in FDLR were being accentuated by military pressure (see ibid., para. 6). The divisions led to a formal split in May 2016, immediately after the FDLR leadership committee suspended Ndagijimana. According to an FDLR press release, the suspension was for violations of internal rules, including abuse of power, inciting discord and insubordination (see annex 1). Ndagijimana, on the other hand, claimed that his separation from FDLR was due to the group holding Rwandan refugees hostage and preventing them from returning to Rwanda (see annex 2).

11. FDLR and CNRD combatants told the Group that the split stemmed from the conflict between Ndagijimana and the FDLR Interim President and sanctioned individual, "Major General" Gaston Iyamuremye (also known as Victor Byiringiro), over the biometric registration of Rwandan refugees (see S/2016/466, para. 14). Ndagijimana was in favour and Iyamuremye against. Internal documents show that the FDLR leadership under Iyamuremye went so far as to order its units to "punish political and military leaders involved in the biometric registration" and stressed the need to "fight the nomadism of the [Rwandan] refugees" (see annex 3).

12. In addition to its Second Vice-President, FDLR lost dozens of its officers to CNRD. An FDLR leader gave the Group a list of 46 of the officers formally considered to have deserted (see annex 4). According to interviews conducted by the Group, however, the number of officers is likely to be even higher.

[1] Unless otherwise specified, "FDLR" refers to FDLR-FOCA (Forces combattantes Abacunguzi), as opposed to any other splinter groups such as the Rassemblement pour l'unité et la démocratie-Urunana or FDLR-Soki.

13. Losses from this split left large holes in the FDLR hierarchy, leading to a complete restructuring (see annex 5). All but one of the sanctioned individuals within the FDLR leadership remained in the movement, however, and continued in roles of influence. The overall military commander, "Lieutenant General" Sylvestre Mudacumura (also known as Bernard Mupenzi), remained in his position, and the former North Kivu sector commander, "Brigadier General" Pacifique Ntawunguka (also known as Omega Israel), became his new deputy. Except for Ndagijimana's suspension, the FDLR political leadership remained as previously reported (see S/2016/466, annex 6). An FDLR document dated 8 June 2016 confirmed that two sanctioned individuals, Iyamuremye and the Executive Secretary, Callixte Mbarushimana, remained in their positions (see annex 3).

Sukola II operations

14. Senior FARDC officers told the Group that one of the primary goals in the continuing Sukola II operations was to target the top FDLR leadership. This included Mudacumura, Ntawunguka and Iyamuremye, all sanctioned individuals.

15. While the three remain at large, several key officers were captured in recent months. These included the former Chief of Staff, Mujyambere, the head of intelligence, "Colonel" Joseph Habyarimana (also known as Sophonie Mucebo), and the head of Mudacumura's protection unit, "Major" Patrick Nsabimana (also known as Vainqueur Mugisha). According to the statistics provided by FARDC, 99 FDLR combatants were killed and another 137 captured between 12 March and 15 November 2016 (see annex 6).[2] During the same period, MONUSCO reported demobilizing 419 FDLR combatants, including 11 officers (see annex 7).

16. As at October 2016, the remaining FDLR positions were almost all in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu. The Group identified several main concentrations around Kiringa, Kahumiro and Kazaroho and in the Virunga National Park at Camp Paris and next to the Nyiragongo volcano (see annex 8). Most of the positions were in the same place or very close to former positions identified by the Group (see S/2016/466, annex 9).

17. In response to the continuing pressure of operations and ever-decreasing numbers of combatants, FDLR has increased its collaboration with several Congolese Nyatura groups, which act as force multipliers. Ex-combatants from Nyatura groups under commanders "Domi" and "John Love", in addition to FDLR ex-combatants, told the Group that FDLR provided weapons and training to Nyatura and that they carried out operations together. FDLR also continued its guerrilla-style attacks on FARDC, avoiding any direct, sustained confrontations, pursuant to an operational directive issued by Mudacumura early in 2016 (see annex 9). These strategies were also used to recoup materiel (see annex 10).

Recruitment

18. Entering 2016, FDLR was already facing a serious shortage of human resources. Many units, including Chypre (see paras. 20-22 below), were well below

[2] Statistics were provided from the beginning of the Sukola II operations in January 2015. Disaggregation was possible only by using the statistics provided up to 12 March 2016 for the previous report (see S/2016/466, annex 10).

half strength. According to an FDLR end-of-year report, desertion rates had increased, with Congolese combatants making up two thirds of the losses. The FDLR response was to focus on recruiting Congolese nationals and Rwandan refugees, mobilizing friendly Congolese armed groups and making it more difficult for their combatants to gain access to demobilization programmes (see annex 10). The last-mentioned activity is a sanctionable offence under paragraph 7 (b) of Security Council resolution 2293 (2016).

19. FDLR was able to recruit and train new combatants in 2016, even while operations were being carried out against it. Documents recovered in June by MONUSCO show that subsector Sinai (see para. 20 below) organized at least two training sessions in the first half of the year, in February and May. One was carried out over a four-week period for 24 recruits. Training modules included first aid, weapons, tactics, intelligence gathering, internal regulations and ideology (see annex 11). The other, for 17 combatants, was focused on the mastery of light machine guns and RPG-7 grenade launchers (see annex 12).

Case study: Chypre company

20. The two operational subsectors of FDLR, Sinai and Canaan, are made up of at least four companies. One Sinai company, Chypre, serves as an example of the dire state of an FDLR unit in 2016. A yearly report from January shows that the company was composed of only 31 healthy combatants, divided into a nine-man command unit, a four-man special weapons team and three platoons, Cnide, Cilicie and Crète, with five to seven combatants each. The unit was commanded by "Major" Jacob Che Guevara.[3] Eight additional combatants were assigned to the company, but were handicapped or otherwise unable to perform their duties (see annex 13).

21. The company had more weapons than combatants. All 31 were assigned automatic rifles (30 Kalashnikov-pattern and 1 FN-FAL), while five light machine guns, four RPG-7 grenade launchers and two 60-mm mortars were in the unit's cache or on loan to another unit. According to Chypre's records, all but three of the weapons were categorized as being in good condition. The company's munitions stocks show why the heavier weapons remained in the cache: it had only three mortar bombs, three PG-7 grenades and three anti-tank rockets. Ammunition supplies for the Kalashnikov-pattern rifles and light machine guns were slightly better, but would not allow for sustained operations (see annex 13).

22. The military pressure and territorial losses notwithstanding, FDLR units continued to generate revenue through "non-conventional logistics" (see S/2016/466, paras. 23-28). The financial records of the Chypre company recovered in June 2016 go back to November 2012 (see annex 14). During that period, the company registered income from taxing vehicles, hunting and selling wood and agricultural products. In 2016, most of the business was carried out by the three aforementioned platoons, which then contributed a portion of their earnings to the unit's coffers. The major expenses were foodstuffs, medicine, office supplies and calling credit. The ledger shows only two purchases of materiel in 2013, a total of 920 rounds of

[3] He was later transferred and made head of administration for the Sinai subsector, with "Captain" Médard Byiringiro taking over from him in Chypre. His predecessor was Asifiwe Manudi.

7.62x39-mm ammunition for $35, and no purchases between then and mid-2016. On two occasions, expenses were reported for hosting members of FARDC, most recently a "Major John" on 3 February 2015.

B. Conseil national pour le renouveau et la démocratie

23. On 31 May 2016, CNRD broke away from FDLR. It took between one third and one half of FDLR with it, including at least 46 officers and the entirety of the South Kivu operational sector. CNRD announced that it would bring about the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and combatants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but has not yet taken steps to implement such plans. If nothing else, however, CNRD represents a serious weakening of FDLR and the sanctioned individuals who lead it.

24. The FDLR reaction to Ndagijimana's desertion was to launch operations against CNRD in North Kivu, seeking to destabilize the new movement before it could establish itself. Most of the fighting took place in June and July, with both sides looking to control the heavy weaponry and the refugee population. During that time, the various Nyatura factions were forced to choose a side, with the group under Kasongo Kalamo ultimately choosing CNRD. The Group notes that the FDLR-focused Sukola II strategy (see para. 14) benefited CNRD, which was not attacked by FARDC during the period under review.

Objectives

25. In a press release on 31 May 2016, CNRD gave its primary priority as the dignified return of Rwandan refugees (see annex 2); it presented itself as a clear separation from the "hardliners" in FDLR, including sanctioned individuals Mudacumura and Iyamuremye. The Group notes that the CNRD President, "Colonel" Ndagijimana, was a key driver of the FDLR voluntary disarmament process in 2013-2014 (see S/2015/797, paras. 23-25) and supported the biometric registration of refugees by the Congolese National Commission for Refugees.

26. In late June, however, CNRD indicated that its objectives were to support the Rwandan refugee population in securing recognition, protection and humanitarian aid; to work with other Rwandan opposition parties to pressure the Government of Rwanda into opening political space; and to bring about true reconciliation in Rwandan society (see annex 15). Those objectives do not rule out the return of Rwandan refugees or CNRD combatants, but do closely align with the objectives of FDLR, focusing on political changes that would need to happen in Rwanda before they could return. The objectives, along with the establishment of a military hierarchy, suggest that the promised return to Rwanda will be delayed.

Structure and organization

27. As at late October 2016, CNRD had established a partial political and military structure. The political side was led by Ndagijimana as the president, with Jean-Marie Nyawenda (also known as David Mukiza) as the executive secretary, "Lieutenant Colonel" Barnabé Sinayobye (also known as Morane) as the spokesperson and "Brigadier General" Jean-Pierre Gansenyi (also known as Eliezel Niyirora or Habacuc Bomoi) as the defence commissioner (see annex 16).

28. In the same way that FDLR has a military wing called FOCA, CNRD created its own military wing, the Front de libération nationale (FLN). FLN consists of two operational sectors, one in North Kivu and one in South Kivu, with two geographical axes in each. Command of FLN was given to the former FDLR South Kivu sector commander, "Colonel" Hamada Harerimana (also known as Junior Mulamba). "Colonel" Anastase Munyaneza (also known as Job Rukundo) became the South Kivu sector commander and "Colonel" Shemeki became the North Kivu sector commander (see annex 16). The only sanctioned individual who joined CNRD is the new head of operations in South Kivu, "Colonel" Félicien Nzanzubukira (also known as Fred Irakiza).

29. Just as FDLR, CNRD has lost officers to desertion in recent months. One was "Major" Gilbert Ndayambaje (also known as Castro Rafiki). MONUSCO turned him over to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo after his surrender on 31 August 2016, given that he was under investigation for alleged command responsibility for crimes, including a massacre carried out in Kamananga, South Kivu, on 14 May 2012.

30. As at October 2016, CNRD in North Kivu was located in western Rutshuru and eastern Masisi territories, separated from FDLR by the Nyanzalé-Mweso road. In South Kivu, there was a change in name only; all units previously associated with FDLR joined CNRD. Combatants remain around the Hewa Bora forest in southern Mwenga and western Fizi territories, as well as in the sector of Itombwe and the Burhinyi chiefdom of Mwenga territory.

C. Allied Democratic Forces

31. In its previous report, the Group presented a broader picture of the armed group dynamics in Beni territory: ADF was operating in disparate locations and with limited central command and control, while other local armed groups were shown to be playing a larger role in the instability than previously reported (see S/2016/466, paras. 51-69 and 182-197).[4] The Group's investigations are continuing; while the most recent findings relate to the ADF group under Seka Baluku, this represents only a part of the larger picture of ADF and the armed group dynamics in the area.

32. In October, the Group spoke with five recently captured or surrendered combatants from a core group of at least several hundred ADF combatants under the command of Seka Baluku. The Sukola I military operations, with the renewed support of MONUSCO and its intervention brigade, exerted pressure in 2016 on the Baluku group, including through operations to temporarily clear its main conglomeration of bases, known as Madina II. Nevertheless, this ADF group continues to recruit, train and operate in the dense forest east of the Eringeti-Beni-Butembo axis, causing serious insecurity for civilians in the area.

33. According to interviews with those combatants, many previously identified ADF leaders remain at large. Those cited most frequently include the overall commander, Seka Baluku; commanders Amigo, Fezza, Kikutte, Muzzanganda and

[4] The Group identified more than half a dozen local armed groups operating in the area, including Mai-Mai groups such as "Corps de Christ", the most recent to emerge.

Rafiki; and two religious leaders, Sheikh Lumisa and Sheikh Koko (see S/2015/19, annexes 3 and 4).[5]

34. The Group also received copies of documents recovered by FARDC in Madina II, most of which were in Arabic or Luganda. They provide insight into existing networks used by the Baluku group, investigations into which are continuing. They also reinforce previous findings about ADF internal religious and social structures.

Sukola I operations

35. During the period under review, FARDC and MONUSCO carried out two large-scale operations against ADF: Usalama I and Usalama II. Following the signing of a technical agreement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO on 28 January 2016, the MONUSCO support for FARDC operations in the Sukola I operational sector went beyond the logistical and intelligence contributions seen during 2015. The intervention brigade, and in some cases elements of the North Kivu brigade, saw direct involvement in operations, contributing ground troops and special forces, artillery and air assets.

36. Joint offensives led to the capture on 13 May and 15/16 September 2016 of Madina II bases, east of Mayi Moya in Beni territory. Each time, FARDC withdrew after the operation and, as at mid-October, the Baluku group had returned to and reoccupied the camps. A Sukola I commander told the Group that FARDC had also captured three ADF positions near Mwalika, south-east of the town of Beni, in a unilateral operation on 22 September.

Camps

37. The ADF combatants in the Baluku group referred to their largest grouping of camps as Madina II, made up of three camps, Whisper, Headquarters and Bayt al-Mal,[6] along with defensive positions set up around the perimeter and on footpaths. Combatants from the camps, in addition to FARDC officers involved in the assaults on the camps, estimated the number of combatants there at between 200 and 300, including men, women and children.

38. FARDC and MONUSCO cleared the camps in mid-May and mid-September 2016, recovering documents and finding a system of bunkers (see annex 17). While the Group had previously documented underground bunkers used as prisons in other ADF camps (see S/2014/428, annex 10), ADF combatants told the Group that the bunkers in Madina II had been dug for protection from aerial and artillery attacks and to avoid detection by MONUSCO unmanned aerial vehicles. After abandoning the positions, ADF returned and, as at mid-October, was still occupying the camps.

39. The aforementioned combatants also told the Group about a training camp, called Miba, in the Mwalika area, some 30 km south-east of the town of Beni (see annex 18). Recruits from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and abroad

[5] The Group notes that ADF sometimes recycles names after the loss of a celebrated individual. This was the case with Toyota, whose name was given to a promising recruit in mid-2016.

[6] This means "house of money/wealth" in Arabic and usually refers to the storehouse within an ADF camp, where food and other supplies are kept. In this case, however, it was the name of a position that included the storehouse for all of Madina II.

were first brought there for training before being taken north to the main camps, such as Madina II. Salimu, Werason and Rafiki were all mentioned as involved in giving military training — the latter two being ADF trainers previously mentioned by the Group (see S/2015/19, para. 24).

Recruitment, training and supply

40. The Baluku group continued to recruit and train new combatants in 2016, the pressure of the military operations notwithstanding. The five former combatants, comprising two nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one of Rwanda and two of Uganda, were all recruited in 2016. All claimed to have been tricked or coerced into joining: four had been promised work and one kidnapped. The recruitment methods are consistent with those previously reported by the Group (see ibid., para. 20). The training sessions involving these individuals included several dozen other new recruits, which helps to explain how the group compensated for battlefield losses and desertions.

41. Four ex-combatants told the Group that, as at mid-2016, the Baluku group had sufficient weapons to arm each combatant. Most had been assigned Kalashnikov-pattern rifles, but the arsenal also included light machine guns and grenade launchers. The group also continued to deploy simple improvised explosive devices, with a commander, Muzzanganda, still cited as the bomb maker (see ibid., paras. 39-40).

Rules and regulations

42. Internal documents show that ADF still has a functioning internal security service, known as "II" (see ibid., annex 9), which enforces rules and regulations dictating all aspects of life within the group. The documents show punishments of between 60 and 500 lashes for infractions such as leaving a camp without permission, making a fire in the morning, being lazy, engaging in idle chatter, disobeying orders, talking during prayer and sleeping while on watch (see annex 19).

43. Other documents demonstrate the continued importance of religion in the Baluku group and the basis for some of the punishable violations mentioned above. Two of the Arabic-language documents contain teachings that explain that God abhors idle chatter and excessive questions, for example. Most of the Arabic-language documents were prayers of supplication, asking for protection against enemies in a time of need. Verses are cited that give encouragement with a message of the faithful being rewarded and delivered from their troubles (see annex 20).

D. Nyatura

44. Local armed groups, known under the umbrella term Nyatura, were more active in the period under review. Previously reported as having generally collaborative relations with FDLR (see S/2016/466, annex 3), the FDLR/CNRD split forced some of them to choose sides, and they were subsequently caught up in the fighting between the two factions.

45. Nyatura groups largely comprise members of the Hutu community in Rutshuru and Masisi territories. While some emerged recently, many of the groups had their origins in former armed movements such as the Coalition des patriotes résistants congolais (see S/2008/773, paras. 114-120) and arose as a response to a perceived threat by FARDC units led by other communities. The Group identified 10 Nyatura groups currently active in North Kivu: 3 in Rutshuru territory and 7 in Masisi territory (see annex 21).

46. Ex-combatants from FDLR and various Nyatura factions told the Group that FDLR had provided weapons and training to Nyatura groups and that they carried out operations together in 2016. For both FDLR and CNRD, Nyatura groups represent not only a connection to the local population, but also a source of human resources, for whom they can provide training and weaponry.

47. Some of the Nyatura groups have also been involved in fighting with FARDC and other local armed groups, such as Mai-Mai Mazembe and Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (NDC-R), a situation that has led to serious human rights abuses (see paras. 103-107). In September 2016, MONUSCO reported that Nyatura groups were the non-State actors causing the highest number of victims of human rights violations.

Nyatura John Love and Nyatura Domi-Forces des patriotes congolais

48. While some Nyatura groups aligned themselves with CNRD, others remained important allies to FDLR. Two of the most active of these were led by Muhawenimana Bunombe (also known as John Love) and Ndaruhutse Kamanzi (also known as Domi).

49. John Love, a Congolese national from Bwito chiefdom, controls one of the most active Nyatura groups in Rutshuru territory. He was originally trained as an FDLR combatant, before leaving on good terms to create his own group. His headquarters are in Muriki, 8 km east of Nyanzalé, and additional positions are close to Kiniatsi, Ngoroba and Munguli (see annex 22). As with many other Congolese armed groups, the number of members varies from week to week owing to operational losses and desertions. Nevertheless, the Group estimates this faction to have between 50 and 100 combatants. Ex-combatants told the Group that they had around 40 Kalashnikov-pattern rifles and a machine gun. They also admitted to the Group that they would regularly steal food and money from the local population.

50. Nyatura Domi is based in Bukombo and collaborates with Nyatura John Love. Ex-combatants told the Group that they had more than 50 fighters with 15 Kalashnikov-pattern rifles and two machine guns, and that they wore partial FARDC uniforms. Similar to Nyatura John Love, they engaged in looting and theft to maintain their supplies.

Bashali chiefdom demobilization efforts

51. The Group notes that there were local disarmament efforts in the period under review, including in Masisi territory. One notable example was a ceremony on 23 August 2016 led by the customary chief of the Bashali chiefdom and several local and provincial politicians. The ceremony took place with the participation of the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain, in addition to the

Nyatura factions led by Bigirabagabo and Kasongo Kalamo (also known as Forces de défense des droits humains — FDDH) (see annex 23).

52. According to FARDC sources, Nyatura FDDH brought 24 combatants to the ceremony and surrendered two Kalashnikov-pattern rifles and a machine gun. Bigirabagabo's group surrendered 20 Kalashnikov-pattern rifles, a machine gun and a mortar. The Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain handed over 15 Kalashnikov-pattern rifles. This was not a full demobilization for any of the groups, however. A few weeks after the ceremony, an attack in Kitchanga, during which seven people were abducted, was attributed to Bigirabagabo's group.

III. Natural resources

53. Since the beginning of its mandate, the Group has conducted field visits in North and South Kivu, Ituri, Haut-Uélé and Tshopo for investigations relating to gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten and ivory. The Group found that some armed elements and criminal networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were continuing their illegal involvement in the exploitation and trade of these resources.

54. As previously documented, armed groups are no longer as physically present on a permanent basis at mining sites. More often, they are involved in pillaging and taxation (see S/2016/466, para. 129). The Group notes that FARDC elements have continued to interfere in the natural resources sector, but cannot conclude that this was done with the agreement of their superiors.

55. The efforts to formalize the natural resources sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are impeded mainly by the impunity enjoyed by wrongdoers, corruption by a range of stakeholders and loopholes in due diligence implementation.

A. Gold

56. There has been little change in the gold sector since the Group's most recent report (ibid., paras. 122-168). The Group welcomes the recent action taken by the Congolese authorities to open investigations into FARDC officers involved in illegal gold exploitation and fraud in South Kivu (see paras. 60-62 below). The following case studies however, show that some FARDC officers and associated criminal networks continue to be involved in the gold sector in violation of the Mining Code and military regulations.

57. In general, gold exploitation and trade remain poorly regulated, and the mineral is by far the most used to finance armed elements and criminal networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group's preliminary investigations showed that most gold produced in the country continued to be smuggled through neighbouring countries to Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Group notes that, since the beginning of its mandate, the authorities of the United Arab Emirates have continued their collaboration with the Group. Unfortunately, to date, the recommendations made by the Group to Burundi, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates (see S/2016/466, para. 241) have not yet been implemented. These specific measures could help to reduce the quantity of illegally exported gold being sold in those countries.

58. For the present report, the Group investigated gold sourced and traded in Ituri, specifically in Djugu and Mambasa territories. As previously documented, armed groups such as the Force de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri and the remnants of Mai-Mai Morgan benefited from the resource through pillaging and taxation in this area (see ibid., paras. 128-129).

59. The Group found that Bunia remained the main transit centre for gold originating from mining sites in Ituri. *Négociants* told the Group that they did not necessarily ask about the exact origin of the gold, which made it easier for non-conflict-free gold to enter the supply chain, often with the complicity of State agents. The Group notes that this is consistent with its previous findings regarding gold traded in Bukavu and Butembo (see ibid., para. 125). These examples demonstrate how formal actors, not abiding by the due diligence standards set by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Security Council and incorporated into Congolese law, can jeopardize the integrity of the supply chain. For this reason, the Group is concerned that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has not yet implemented the recommendation to audit *comptoirs* made in the previous report (see ibid., para. 238 (b)).

Actions regarding Congolese military involvement in natural resources

60. The Group is aware that, in September 2016, FARDC began to investigate three generals and two colonels stationed in South Kivu for their alleged involvement in gold exploitation.[7] Two of the officers were suspended during the investigations. Two FARDC officers told the Group in September that it was a new trend within the military to conduct such investigations.

61. The Group notes that Brigadier General Espérant Hassan Masudi (see S/2010/596, para. 247), Colonel Samy Matumo (see S/2009/603, annex 124; S/2010/596, paras. 35-36 and 190-194; S/2014/42, para. 162; S/2015/19, para. 195; and S/2016/466, paras. 135-136) and Colonel Honoré Chiviri Hamuli (see S/2010/596, para. 212 and annex 40) were mentioned in previous reports for their involvement in the exploitation of natural resources.

62. While the Group welcomes these efforts, a senior FARDC officer involved in the process told the Group in November 2016 that the investigations had already ended and that there would be no prosecutions. Considering the amount of information publicly available, including in the reports mentioned above, the Group is concerned that a failure by the Congolese authorities to prosecute would maintain a cycle of impunity and undermine efforts to put an end to the involvement of some FARDC officers and criminal networks in the natural resources sector.

Colonel John Unega

63. The Group's investigations in Djugu territory showed that an FARDC colonel, John Unega, was involved in gold production at the Kpangba mining site near Mangbwalu, which is a violation of FARDC rules and article 27 of the Mining Code of 11 July 2002. Under both the Code and the prevailing due diligence standards, the involvement of army elements in mining excludes gold from being legally sold.

[7] The officers targeted by the FARDC internal investigations were Brigadier General Espérant Hassan Masudi, Brigadier General Gustave Safari Bwange, Brigadier General Jean-Pierre Molondo, Colonel Samy Matumo and Colonel Honoré Chiviri Hamuli.

64. A human right activist, two diggers and three Mangbwalu-based gold traders told the Group that Unega had been in the area for gold activities and had controlled a mining pit from April to July 2016, at the peak of gold production. Civil society actors denounced the presence of Unega and other unauthorized actors at the mining site (see annex 24).

65. Four sources confirmed to the Group that they had seen uniformed FARDC soldiers at Unega's pit at least once. One miner who worked for a month in the pit also told the Group that, during that period, Unega would visit on numerous occasions, sometimes in uniform, to encourage workers and provide food. The same source added that, upon the gold vein being struck, other FARDC elements had come to the site to secure the pit.

66. The Group notes that this is not the first time that Unega has been involved in the exploitation of natural resources. Two FARDC officers and an ex-combatant, all of whom previously worked with him, told the Group about his previous involvement in gold in Ituri and in the timber trade in Beni territory in 2014.

67. FARDC military justice officials issued a summons for Unega to appear at a hearing in June 2016 for his alleged involvement in mineral exploitation (see annex 25). According to two FARDC officers, an internal leak of information helped him to avoid being taken to the hearing.

68. In October, the Group officially presented its findings to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and asked whether it was aware of Unega's activities outside his area of operation. The Group had not received a response by the time that it submitted the present report. The Group also presented its findings directly to Unega by telephone while he was in Mangbwalu. He denied any involvement in the gold sector, saying that close relatives were involved. He also claimed to be unaware that he had been summonsed.

Thirty-first Brigade and Kimia Mining

69. The Group has regularly reported on issues relating to the use of dredges for gold mining in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/2015/19, paras. 192-193 and 225 (a), and S/2015/797, paras. 68-73). The Group found that the issues continued during the reporting period. Its investigations in Mambasa territory showed that FARDC elements from the Thirty-first Brigade had been deployed to protect the dredging activities of a mining company, Kimia Mining. Both the activities of the FARDC elements and the company were in contravention of Congolese law.

70. In October 2016, the Group saw FARDC elements on a dredge exploiting gold in the village of Talisa, on the Ituri River, between Badengayido and Nia-Nia in Mambasa territory. They belonged to the Thirty-first Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Muhindo Akili Mundos (see S/2016/466, paras. 198-204). Two of the soldiers in this brigade told the Group that about 25 of them were permanently present to secure the dredge exploitation of the company, allegedly owned by Chinese nationals.

71. The Congolese Mining Code and military regulations forbid any FARDC presence at a mining site, allowing only for the presence of mining police officers for security. In a letter sent in October 2016, the Group asked the Government of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo whether the presence of elements from the Thirty-first Brigade was permitted, but had not received a reply by the time that it submitted the present report.

72. Two FARDC military prosecutors told the Group that they were endeavouring to remove FARDC elements from the area, but faced opposition from the Thirty-first Brigade leadership.

73. The Group notes that the activities of Kimia Mining contravened the law for two main reasons. First, in July 2016, the Governor of Ituri suspended all dredging activities in the province owing to the negative effects on the environment, citing the Mining Code (see annex 26). The company's use of dredges continued, however, after July.

74. Second, mining officials in Mambasa and Bunia told the Group that they had received no statistics from Kimia Mining since it began operating there. This contravenes Congolese mining regulations, which require such reporting. The mining authorities in Bunia told the Group that two mining inspectors sent in September 2016 to monitor the company's activities had been refused entry to the concession.

75. Brokers close to Kimia Mining gave the Group the names of, and documentation regarding, Chinese nationals who allegedly own the company. The Group has sought to contact them, including through the Government of China, but has not yet been able to do so.

76. Two gold brokers close to Kimia Mining, a Bunia-based gold *négociant* and a mining official told the Group that the gold produced by Kimia Mining was sold in part to another Bunia-based *négociant*, Exodus Deba. In response to an official letter from the Group, Mr. Deba denied any business connections to Kimia Mining. The same sources told the Group that most of the gold production was smuggled through Kampala. The Group notes that such exports would be legal only if officially declared to the Congolese authorities.

B. Tin, tantalum and tungsten

77. The Group notes that there remains only one operational due diligence system for tin, tantalum and tungsten in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which includes the ITRI Ltd Tin Supply Chain Initiative. Efforts to introduce another have not yet borne fruit (see S/2016/466, para. 117).

78. As reported previously, the Group believes that, in comparison with the gold sector, armed elements have fewer opportunities to interfere in the tin, tantalum and tungsten supply chain (see ibid., para. 118). As shown in the case study below, however, an example of such interference exists. As previously mentioned by the Group, the credibility of the due diligence framework depends on companies and State agencies being held accountable for its implementation (see ibid., para. 119).

79. The Group wrote in its previous report about the problem of duplication of some processes within the traceability/due diligence system, such as with third-party auditing (see ibid., para. 117). The Group is aware that ITRI and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region have decided to work towards harmonizing the processes.

Due diligence implementation in Masisi territory

80. The Group's investigations in Masisi territory, North Kivu, showed that some tin, tantalum and tungsten mining sites there were still benefiting an armed group, even though they had been qualified as free from armed group interference ("green").

81. In February 2016, the Ministry of Mines of the Democratic Republic of the Congo qualified three main sites as "green" in Mahanga, 40 km west of the town of Masisi (see annex 27). This categorization made the cassiterite (tin) and coltan (tantalum) produced at the sites eligible for official export.

82. During its visit to the area, the Group found that armed elements from an armed group, Guides (see annex 28), remained present at some sites. A mining actor and a civil society leader told the Group that those elements received money from the mining actors operating at the sites in Mahanga.

83. The Group notes that, after the site was qualified as green, production therefrom was sold to Goma-based *comptoirs*. A mining official informed the Group that Metachem had purchased the production of the sites in question. The Group obtained additional documentation showing the purchase by Signal Mining of minerals from the sites. In November 2016, the Group wrote to all the aforementioned *comptoirs* to request detailed information about the due diligence policies employed to prevent armed elements from profiting from their business activities.

84. The Group received responses from all the *comptoirs* (see, for example, annex 29). They told the Group that they had suspended the purchase of minerals from the three sites. The Group is also aware that, after its letter, the ITRI Ltd Tin Supply Chain Initiative ceased issuing tags for minerals originating from those sites. The Group will continue to study this case and the responses from the *comptoirs*, but can already conclude that stakeholders cannot rely solely on validation processes or formal requirements to provide assurances that tin, tantalum and tungsten will be "conflict-free".

C. Ivory

85. The Group has previously reported on elephant poaching in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/2014/42, paras. 225-238; S/2014/428, paras. 91-95; S/2015/19, paras. 216-223; and S/2016/466, paras. 169-181). Following its most recent investigation, the Group has concluded that the ivory trade offers only minimal financing for armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo compared with other resources, such as gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten or wood products. The bulk of the revenue potential from ivory sourced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is for sellers in destination markets. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) receives only 1 to 1.5 per cent of that estimated value.

86. According to statistics from the park authorities and international conservation organizations for 2015, 108 elephants were poached in the Garamba National Park, 38 in the Salonga National Park, 16 in the Virunga National Park and 5 in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve. The Group focused on the situation in the Garamba National Park

and its adjoining hunting domains, given that it was the location of more than 60 per cent of all illegal poaching incidents recorded in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 2003 (see annex 30).[8] It is also where poaching offers a source of revenue for LRA.

87. Poaching incidents in the Garamba National Park fell from the 132 reported in 2014 to 108 in 2015. Preliminary data for 2016 show a similar pace, with 94 elephant carcasses spotted in the first 10 months. Sources interviewed by the Group agree that a pair of tusks from a forest elephant in that park weighs an average of between 8 and 10 kg. Sources associated with the purchase of ivory from the park told the Group that poachers could sell ivory to middlemen for $200 per kg. Ivory from the 202 elephants poached in 2015 and 2016 would thus yield some $200,000 per year for poachers.

88. In addition, according to data under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the price of raw ivory reaches some $2,000 per kg in destination markets. In 2015 and 2016, the ivory acquired from poaching in the Garamba National Park would therefore have had an annual destination market value of up to $2 million.

89. As previously reported, elephant poaching in the Garamba National Park is carried out by a range of actors, both based in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and coming from neighbouring countries (see S/2014/42, paras. 228-232; S/2014/428, paras. 91-95; S/2015/19, paras. 219-223; and S/2016/466, paras. 179-180). Poachers based in the Democratic Republic of the Congo include members of local Congolese communities, Mbororo pastoralists[9] and residual LRA elements operating in the area. Poachers based outside the Democratic Republic of the Congo include the Ouda nomadic communities[10] from the Sudan and poachers from South Sudan.

90. According to statistics from the park authorities, the local groups, including LRA, are responsible for 10 to 15 per cent of the poaching incidents and the foreign groups for 85 to 90 per cent. Those estimates are in line with information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and from the Group's interviews with combatants from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition.

91. LRA dependants, a local chief, civil society organizations and park officials estimated that between 100 and 150 LRA elements were currently operating in the area, divided into five subgroups. They finance themselves through poaching and acts of violence, including roadblocks, attacks on vehicles and kidnapping for ransom, against the local population in Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé Provinces. On the basis of the statistics above, LRA would have derived revenue of some $20,000 to $30,000 per year in 2015 and 2016.

[8] According to the Garamba National Park authorities, there are some 1,300 elephants remaining in the park.

[9] The Mbororo are originally nomadic communities of Fulani pastoralists who moved south from Chad during the severe droughts that affected the area in the early 2000s. The first Mbororo entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the area of Ango, Bas-Uélé Province, in 2003 and have since settled, herding between Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé Provinces.

[10] The Ouda are nomadic communities originating from the areas between southern Libya, northern Chad and the Sudan, but are in general locally referred to as "Libyans".

92. Park officials, international forces in the area and civil society sources told the Group that LRA elements and Mbororo pastoralists from Bas-Uélé Province crossed into the national park through the Azande hunting range, which is not intensively patrolled by rangers. The same sources said that the Mbororo were often taken hostage by LRA elements, who used them as porters and to cover their tracks among those left by the Mbororo animal herds, thus avoiding detection by FARDC and other security forces in the area.

93. The Ouda and poachers from South Sudan can easily enter the Democratic Republic of the Congo illegally through the Lantoto National Park (see annex 31), a prolongation of the Garamba savannah in South Sudan, which is not patrolled by South Sudanese forces. The last of a series of clashes between Ouda poachers and FARDC and rangers was reported as recently as 2 October 2016 in the Azande hunting range. In addition, in August 2016, 900 armed elements from SPLM/A in Opposition crossed this border without meeting any resistance (see paras. 110-112 below). The elements from SPLM/A in Opposition interviewed by the Group confirmed that they had travelled as far as 150 km south of the border before encountering park rangers.

94. The Group's investigations show that only a small portion of ivory from elephants in the Garamba National Park is sold locally in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. SPLM/A in Opposition combatants and other sources familiar with the ivory trade told the Group that one route for ivory from the national park was through Juba.

95. Another route, taken by Ouda poachers, goes to the Sudan; a GPS transmitter stolen by Ouda poachers after an incident with park rangers in June 2015 was traced to Ed Daein, the capital of East Darfur State, Sudan (see annex 32).

96. The Group previously reported that ivory from the Democratic Republic of the Congo had also transited through Ugandan territory to destination markets (see S/2014/42, para. 233, and S/2015/19, annex 67). The Group is aware that, at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 5 October 2016, the role of Uganda as an important centre in East Africa for stockpiling and exporting ivory originating from Central Africa was highlighted. The Ugandan authorities seized illegal ivory in 2015 and 2016.[11] It has not been possible, however, to determine whether the ivory originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo because no forensic analysis was available that would allow ivory seizures to be linked to elephant populations from the Garamba National Park (see annex 33).

IV. Violations of international humanitarian law

97. The Group documented continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the form of killings, kidnapping and destruction of property in Beni and Rutshuru territories, North Kivu. The Group also noted the continued use of children by armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[11] The Ugandan authorities declared seizures of 4 tons of ivory in 2014/15, including 700 kg in March 2015. The most recent seizure reported by the International Criminal Police Organization was in July 2016.

A. Attacks on civilians in Beni territory

98. The Group previously reported on a series of killings in Beni territory that began early in October 2014 (see S/2015/19, paras. 41-45; S/2015/797 paras. 84-92; and S/2016/466, paras. 185-197). In its previous report, the Group found that several armed groups had been involved, including local militias and some ADF factions. Since the submission of that report, in May 2016, the attacks have continued, some of them carried out very close to the town of Beni, a major population centre. While the Group's investigation is in its preliminary stages, it is already clear that at least two of the recent attacks were carried out by ADF combatants under the leadership of Seka Baluku (see paras. 31-43 above).

Baluku group attacks near Oicha

99. Two former ADF combatants, who had been based in Madina II and Miba and identified their leader as Seka Baluku, told the Group that their faction had been responsible for two attacks near Oicha, 23 km north of the town of Beni.

100. The first attack was in the early morning of 5 July 2016 in Tenambo, 2 km from the centre of Oicha, where nine civilians were killed. According to the ex-combatants, their goal was to find supplies, including flour, medicine and cooking oil. Some among them fired in the air so that people would flee and make it easier for them to loot the houses.

101. The second attack was just over three weeks later, on 30 July, again in Tenambo. In this case, both FARDC and MONUSCO forces engaged the attackers, but two civilians were killed. The same ADF combatants told the Group that, again, their goal had been to find supplies, especially medicine and salt.

102. The Group notes that the two attacks were focused primarily on acquiring supplies, with the number of civilians killed in both cases being lower than in some of the attacks in which pillaging of supplies was not reported. One of the latter examples was the attack on Rwangoma, a neighbourhood in the town of Beni. Although the Group is not yet able to attribute responsibility for the attack, it was the deadliest incident during the period under review and serves as a case study of a different style of attack to the two above (see annex 34).

B. Intercommunal violence in Rutshuru territory

103. In its previous report, the Group described the increasing intercommunal tensions in southern Lubero territory, North Kivu, that were leading to violence and the displacement of the local population (see S/2016/466, paras. 75-80 and 214-218). In the period under review, these dynamics spread into Rutshuru territory with similar consequences. The violence was in part enabled by the changing power dynamics, with FDLR and its Nyatura allies losing unchallenged control over the area as a result of attacks by other armed groups, such as NDC-R and Mai-Mai Mazembe.

104. In July 2016, civil society organizations reported at least 93 civilian deaths between Nyanzalé and Kibirizi owing to fighting between communities, each represented by its affiliated armed groups (see annex 35). The fighting also led to

significant population displacement and the destruction of hundreds of houses. The Group found that Nyatura factions, FDLR, NDC-R and Mai-Mai Mazembe[12] were all involved in the killing of civilians.

105. The first major attack took place on 7/8 July 2016, when Mai-Mai Mazembe and NDC-R attacked Kikuku. Over the following week, a local civil society organization registered the deaths of at least 73 members of the Hutu community in Kikuku and the nearby villages of Kiyeye, Kitunda and Mutanda (see annex 36), areas formerly in the FDLR sphere of influence. This prompted a violent response from local young people and at least one Nyatura faction, who attacked Kikuku and Bwalanda.

106. The subsequent wave of attacks was perpetrated largely by Nyatura groups with some support from FDLR. Former combatants under the command of John Love and Domi told the Group of their involvement in the attacks, including that on Kibirizi on 17/18 July 2016. Local civil society organizations registered the deaths of 20 members of the Hunde and Nande communities in the second half of July. Early in August, these attacks and reprisals culminated in widespread incidents of arson in Nyanzalé and surrounding villages.

107. In response to the situation, the FARDC Sukola II commander, Brigadier General Bruno Mandevu, went to Nyanzalé personally in mid-August, with FARDC reinforcements. The situation stabilized soon thereafter, but the axis remained largely segregated along community lines, with small-scale attacks again on the rise in October 2016.

V. Arms

108. Since the beginning of its mandate, the Group has investigated a range of potential arms embargo violations, including arms and ammunition recovered from armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group also found that combatants from SPLM/A in Opposition entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo with military equipment in August 2016 in violation of the embargo.

109. The Group notes that, in paragraph 18 of its resolution 2293 (2016), the Security Council called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to improve its stockpile security and management of materiel, as well as to implement a national weapons-marking programme. While the Group is aware of various projects in this direction, the overall progress has been minimal. The Group is concerned that the risk remains high of continued diversion of government stocks to armed groups, as previously documented (see S/2012/843, para. 139; S/2015/797, para. 46; and S/2016/466, para. 229).

[12] Mai-Mai Mazembe is a highly decentralized armed movement, and the name is increasingly used by various other small local groups.

A. Embargo violations

Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition

110. On 17 August 2016, soldiers loyal to the former Vice-President of South Sudan, Riek Machar Teny, crossed from South Sudan into the Democratic Republic of the Congo with arms and ammunition. They entered the Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo after fighting broke out as a result of a disagreement over the implementation of the peace agreement signed in August 2015. The Group notes that the presence of such combatants with arms and ammunition on Congolese territory is a violation of Security Council resolution 2293 (2016).

111. The Group interviewed two SPLM/A in Opposition generals and three other officers after their arrival in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They claimed that 1,307 armed men had been sent to ensure the protection of Machar when he returned to Juba in April 2016, pursuant to the peace agreement. They claimed that all had been armed with AK-47 rifles and that their weapons had included 35 machine guns and 35 RPG-7 grenade launchers. They said that the fighting that had broken out in Juba on 7 July 2016 had forced some 900 of them to cross into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

112. In August 2016, MONUSCO extracted 755 of the SPLM/A in Opposition combatants with 138 weapons. The Group notes the discrepancy between the number of weapons potentially brought into the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the number recovered and will continue to investigate whether additional combatants or materiel remain at large in Congolese territory.

Arms and ammunition recovered from armed groups

113. The Group documented and began to trace a wide variety of arms and ammunition potentially acquired or transferred in violation of the arms embargo (see annex 37). It found that some batches of ammunition were especially prevalent and used by various armed groups operating in disparate geographical areas (see annex 38). There is no indication that this materiel was transferred directly from the countries of origin to the armed groups active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the embargo. Rather, the Group is seeking to investigate the possibility that the materiel was diverted to a third party after its original legal sale.

B. Stockpile management

114. As previously reported, the Group continues to be concerned by deficiencies in stockpile management and the weapons-marking and weapons-registration system within the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which makes it difficult to track weapons that are diverted from government stocks to armed groups (see S/2012/843, para. 139; S/2014/42, para. 128; S/2015/19, para. 154; and S/2016/466, para. 220). The Group found that these same issues remained during the reporting period.

115. United Nations and government sources told the Group that storage facilities remained inadequate and, in some cases, represented a threat to the safety and security of the population. The Mine Action Service told the Group that it had identified and destroyed ammunition in various locations in South Kivu in 2016 that posed a danger (see annex 39).

116. The Mine Action Service and its partners are constructing eight new armouries for the Congolese National Police in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri and installing weapons safes in various locations for a range of national security services. Similar projects would need to be expanded to address the needs of the security services throughout the country.

117. The Group also followed up on the weapons-marking programme being carried out by the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Commission currently has five marking machines and the goal of marking 2,000 weapons per month. The Group found, however, that only two of the machines were in use, with weapons being marked only in Kinshasa.

118. With an estimated 300,000 small arms to be marked in the country, many of which are outside the capital, the current capacity is inadequate to address the issue in a timely manner.

VI. Recommendations

119. The Group makes the recommendations set out below.

Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

120. The Group recommends that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

(a) Investigate, and prosecute as appropriate, FARDC officers involved in natural resources exploitation, and continue the investigations relating to the officers in South Kivu (see paras. 60-76);

(b) Ensure compliance with mining regulations that apply to dredges, and investigate the activities of Kimia Mining on the Ituri River (see paras. 69-76);

(c) Expand beyond Kinshasa activities to mark the small arms and light weapons of the government security forces (see paras. 117-118);

(d) Identify and destroy those munitions in storage that have deteriorated and therefore pose a danger to the population (see paras. 114-116).

Governments of regional States

121. The Group recommends that the Governments of Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania collect samples from any ivory seized in their territories and provide them to forensic and research institutions to establish their origin, including by using existing DNA databases (see para. 96).

Annex 1: FDLR press release regarding the creation of the CNRD

- FDLR -
FORCES DEMOCRATIQUES DE LIBERATION DU RWANDA
DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION FORCES OF RWANDA
URUGAGA RUHARANIRA DEMOKARASI NO KUBOHOZA U RWANDA

Email : bazeyefils@gmail.com Tel : +243-812 808422

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE DES FDLR N° 2016-004.

BACUNGUZI, BACUNGUZIKAZI (LIBERATEURS),

RWANDAISES, RWANDAIS,

AMIS DES FDLR,

ET VOUS TOUS QUI ETES EPRIS DE JUSTICE, DE PAIX ET DE RECONCILIATION, FONDEMENTS D'UN DEVELOPPEMENT HARMONIEUX.

PAIX ET GRACE DE DIEU SOIENT AVEC VOUS.

Dans sa publication du 31 Mai 2016, VERITAS INFO, sur son site, a rendu public un communiqué signé par un certain KAMUHANDA ANASTASE comme porte-parole de ce qu'on a appelé CNRD-Ubwiyunge. Dans ce communiqué, un groupuscule de gens qui n'ont pas voulu s'identifier a déclaré "*s'être désolidarisé du Général-Major BYIRINGIRO VICTOR et de ses FDLR et mis en place un Conseil National pour le Renouveau et la Démocratie au Rwanda - UBWIYUNGE, CNRD-UBWIYUNGE en sigle*".

Ce communiqué qui manque d'élégance et de politesse est plein de mensonges, de calomnies, de zizanie, de traîtrise et de confusion dans le but d'allécher et se faire rallier les personnes non averties d'un plan macabre caché derrière son agenda inavoué.

Ce communiqué est sorti par ailleurs cinq jours après la réunion extraordinaire du Comité Directeur des FDLR tenue du 23 au 26 Mai 2016 pour se pencher sur les problèmes menaçant l'organisation.

Parmi les décisions prises, il y a lieu de citer notamment celle relative à la suspension par mesure d'ordre du Colonel IRATEGEKA WILSON de ses fonctions de 2ème Vice-Président des FDLR pour la sécurité de l'organisation et pour besoin d'enquête sur les faits qui lui sont reprochés que sont entre autres:

- Dénigrer et violer délibérément les décisions du Comité Directeur des FDLR;
- Abus de pouvoir,
- Incitation à la division et à la discorde,
- Démoralisation des camarades,

- Insubordination;

- Langage grossier et arrogant.

Sans nul doute, ces décisions ont fait que le groupuscule de mutins a précipité l'exécution de son plan longtemps ourdi de détruire malicieusement les FDLR avec une traîtrise de haut niveau au service des impérialistes qui ont propulsé le FPR-INKOTANYI au pouvoir au RWANDA.

A analyser les faits, il y a lieu de penser que les actes de vandalisme observés ici et là ces derniers temps tel que ceux qui ont visé les camps de cantonnement de KISANGANI, KANYABAYONGA et WALUNGU ainsi que l' attaque du bureau du HCR/CNR à Bweru et autres ont été commandités par ledit groupuscule en vue de ternir l'image des FDLR et de leurs dirigeants.

Le groupuscule des mutins dit s'être *désolidarisé du Général-Major BYIRINGIRO VICTOR et ses FDLR*. Les FDLR sont une et une seule organisation et Son Excellence le Général-Major BYIRINGIRO VICTOR en est le Président intérimaire.

Ce groupuscule confond délibérément et sciemment la personne du Général BYIRINGIRO VICTOR avec les organes et instances des FDLR tout en l'accablant de fausses accusations à des fins de dresser les ABACUNGUZI contre leurs dirigeants, de monter la communauté internationale contre les FDLR, d'inventer et faire comprendre les motifs à l'origine de sa mutinerie, ...

Si ces accusations étaient vraies, les mutins qui connaissent très bien la procédure de mise en accusation des hautes autorités des FDLR et les instances habilitées pour statuer sur leur cas auraient emprunté les voies légitimes et légales. En plus la liberté d'expression est garantie au sein des FDLR.

Ce groupuscule des mutins veut se faire passer pour le "*sauveur*" des réfugiés rwandais alors qu'il n'en est absolument rien. Sinon, si tel était le cas, comment comprendre qu'il se complaît à disperser les forces de leurs protecteurs, à monter ceux-ci les uns contre les autres et à les livrer à l'ennemi! Il faut rester vigilants.

Les FDLR ne se sont jamais opposées au recensement des réfugiés comme tel, elles se sont opposées à un recensement qui s'effectue concomitamment avec les opérations militaires des FARDC et d'autres milices locales contre eux. Pour preuve, la première phase de recensement qui a dénombré environ 245.000 réfugiés rwandais en RDC a été couronnée de succès y compris dans les milieux d'évolution des FDLR du seul fait que les conditions sécuritaires étaient réunies et garanties.

Si réellement il y a un souci de venir en aide aux réfugiés rwandais, pourquoi ne pas commencer par ceux que les FDLR ont remis à l'ONU et à la communauté internationale ne fût-ce qu'en les traitant humainement là où ils sont cantonnés à KISANGANI, KANYABAYONGA et WALUNGU?

Ce qui est encore étonnant c'est le fait, pour les mutins, de prétendre s'être désolidarisés des FDLR et de mettre en place le Conseil National pour le Renouveau et la Démocratie au Rwanda, CNRD-Ubwiyunge, et curieusement, reprendre textuellement les objectifs des FDLR! Il y a anguille sous roche d'autant plus que le prétendu porte-parole du groupuscule en la personne de KAMUHANDA ANASTASE n'est pas connu au sein des FDLR.

Ces épreuves de mutineries ne sont pas nouvelles pour les FDLR et visent toujours à les anéantir afin que la vérité pour laquelle elles se battent ne voit jamais le jour. De plus, ce ne sont pas seulement le Général-Major BYIRINGIRO et les FDLR qui sont dans le collimateur du plan destructeur caché derrière les actes du groupuscule dénommé CNRD. C'est plutôt un long plan qui vise l'anéantissement total de la véritable opposition au régime du FPR-INKOTANYI en place à KIGALI.

Les FDLR invitent tous les ABACUNGUZI, tous les Amis des FDLR, tous les rwandais opprimés ainsi que tous ceux qui militent pour un véritable changement au Rwanda à se lever comme un seul homme afin de déjouer ce plan macabre des impérialistes qui ont porté le FPR-INKOTANYI au pouvoir au RWANADA et qui font tout pour pérenniser ce régime.

Les FDLR invitent aussi ceux qui ont suivi le courant des mutins sans en connaître les vrais mobiles de se ressaisir et se désolidariser de ceux qui les entraînent aveuglement pour servir leurs propres intérêts. Les portes restent grandement ouvertes.

"AGATI GATERETSWE N'IMANA NTIGAHUBANGANYWA N' UMUYAGA"

Fait à Masisi (RDC) le 04 Juin 2016

La Forge Fils Bazeye

Commissaire à l'information et Porte parole des FDLR

Annex 2: The creation of the CNRD

COMMUNIQUÉ ADRESSÉ À TOUS LES RWANDAIS PARTOUT OU ILS SONT ET CEUX QUI MILITENT POUR LA PAIX, L'UNION ET LA DEMOCRATIE

On a constaté que notre lutte de ramener les refugies dans la dignité et lutter pour un changement dans notre pays n'est plus possible si nous continuons d'être distrait par le Gen. Byiringiro Victor, qui a été caractérisé par ces qui suit dans sa gouvernance :

- Il prend des décisions intempestives sans consulter le comité ou au mépris des conseils donnés par le comité
- Le mépris des décisions pris dans l'assemblée
- Donner une mauvaise image de notre comité en méprisant le gouvernement du pays d'accueil : la RDC et le HCR dans son travail de décompté les refugies rwandais qui sont sur le sol congolais en tirant sur le HCR/CNR en date du 15/04/2016 a BWERU en tuant, pillant les biens du haut conseil et de la population
- Prendre en otage les réfugiés en les interdisant de s'identifier, se faire protéger et recevoir l'aide de la communauté internationale en faisant d'eux le bouclier humain
- Travailler avec les ennemies du comité en favorisant les arrestations, les tueries d'une partie des refugies et en favorisant le retour forcé des autres
- Bloquer expressément le comité depuis 2004 en favorisant la division au sein des comités (RUD, CMC)
- Il a été caractérisé par un manque de gestion rationnel des dossiers de négociations (ex : ROME, NTOTO et dossier cantonnement)

- Une gestion calamiteuse des ressources du partie sans objectif
- Refus de collaborer avec les autres dans l'effort de faciliter le retour des refugies dans la dignité et en bloquant ou en détruisant les efforts (ex : CPC et FCL UNION)
- Manque d'expérience politique et diplomatique
- Favoriser le tribalisme et le régionalisme

En se basant sur ces raisons énumérer ci-haut, nous concluons qu'il ne pourra pas arrive aux objectifs poursuivis par les rwandais en général et les refugies en particulier et nous prenons les décisions suivantes :

- On se sépare du Gen Maj. BYIRINGIRO VICTOR et son FDLR ainsi que son amateurisme dans la direction de la partie
- On décide de mettre en place un comité national pour le changement et la démocratie dans l'unité du Rwanda, CRND-UBWIYUNGE (CONSEIL national pour le renouveau et la démocratie) en sigle
- Notre objectif principal est de rapatrier nos refugies qui continues à souffrir dans les forêts dans la dignité et rentrée dans leurs pays d'origine et unifie tous les rwandais en général. Cet objectif est construit sur dans les objectifs suivants :
    - Lutter pour les droits des refugies et leur rapatriement dans la dignité
    - Lutter pour le changement dans notre pays
    - Lutter pour la mettre à nu la vérité sur le génocide au Rwanda, pour que la justice poursuive ceux qui ont commis ces massacres et innocenter ceux qui ont été jugé innocemment qu'on ne peut citer ici ;
    - Lutter pour l'union des rwandais, construire et développer une économie dans le pays ;
    - Lutter pour la paix et la diplomatie entre notre pays et nos pays voisins ainsi que tous les autres pays
    - Lutter pour la mise en place d'un pouvoir qui prend en compte des droits internationaux qu'est : un pays qui respecte la constitution, la démocratie, le pluralisme politique, vote non forcés et la beauté de la république (le pays de tous)

Pour atteindre nos objectifs, nous demandons aux rwandais et rwandaise qui aime leurs pays aussi tout le monde qui aime et lutte pour la paix, la démocratie et l'union, de nous soutenir avec les conseils et dans les actions constructives.

L'union fait la force et Dieu aide ceux qui s'unissent
Fait à Kigali, le 31 mai 2016
KAMUHANDA ANASTAS,
Le porte-parole du CNRD UBUMWE
Tel : +243841023051 / +243813629654

(Translation from Kinyarwanda by the Group; accessed 1 Aug 2016 at http://www.veritasinfo.fr/2016/05/rwanda-bamwe-mubitandukanyije-na-fdlr-bashinze-umutwe-mushya-witwa-cnrd-ubwiyunge.html)

Annex 3: FDLR orders regarding biometric registration

ORDRE

DE: SIGNA
PR: U-TTES

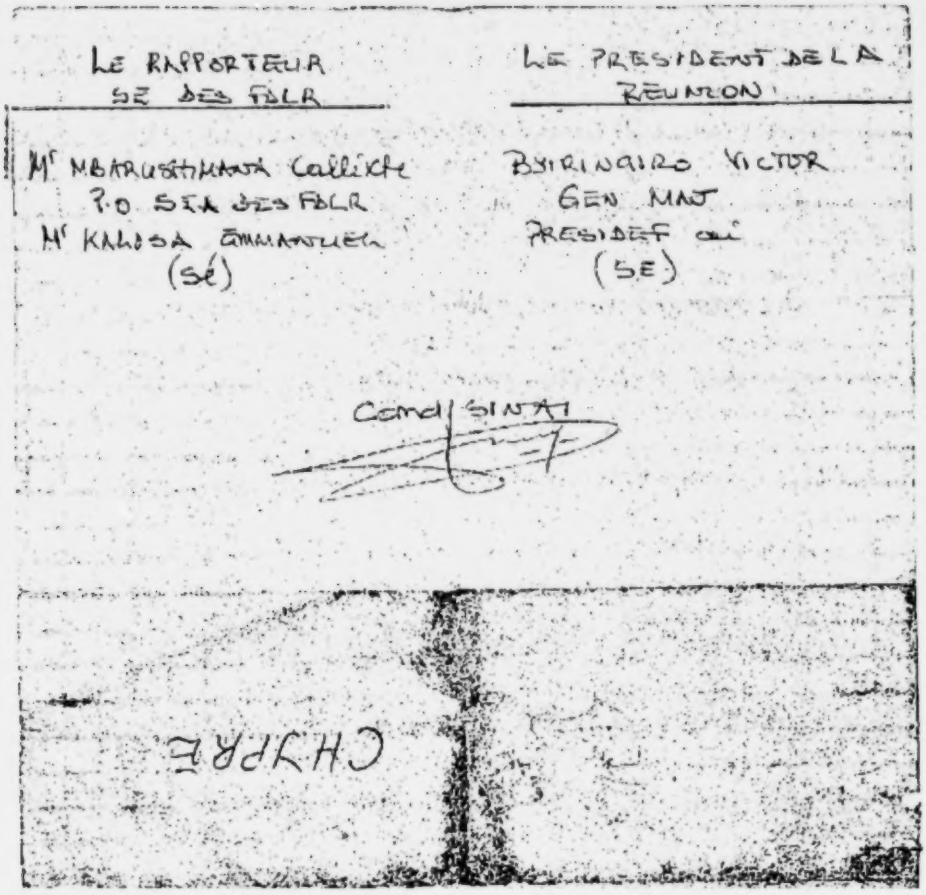
08 1000 CB Jun 16
ADM/OPS/POL/16/082

RT ADM/OPS/POL/16/136 du 08 1640 CB Jun 16 de APPOLO (P.P.V) CI Vs TT: Résultat Reunion Extra-ordinaire CS FDLR tenue du 23 au 26 Mai 16 CI

PARTIE A : DECISIONS

1. La recomanandation N°11 de la R Extra-ord. du CS des FDLR du 23 au 26 Mai 16 reste en vigueur CI
2. Le dos recensement POLO reste aux Mains de la présidence des FDLR, via la Bel officielle Ad-hoc Cion mixte) CI
3. Saisir les responsables pol et mil impliqués dans l'ops de recensement POLO dans un delais ne dépassant pas 2X Mois à Compter de la ~~fin~~ date de fin Réunion CI
4. Le 2VP FDLR CDT ERATEGEKA Willson est mis en cause, par notamment :
   - Violation intentionnelle recommandation N° 11 de la R extra-ord du CS des FDLR du 23 au 26 Mai 16 CI
   - Abus de pouvoir (Art 51 CP FDLR)
   - Insubordination (Art 138 CP FDLR)
   - Incitation à la division et à la discorde (Art 34 CP FDLR)
   - Demoralisation des camarades (Art 143 CP FDLR)
   - Langage grossier et arrogant il doit subir la rigueur de la lois conformement fixées regissant les FDLR CI
5. Pr les besoins de l'enquête et pr la sécurité de l'org en conformité des dispositions de l'Art 10 du code de discipline des FDLR le Col ERATEGEKA Willson 2VP FDLR est suspendu de

---/---



Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016) / annotations by the Group

Annex 4: FDLR list of officers joining the CNRD

The FDLR presidency provided the names of 46 officers they officially recognized as having deserted their armed group to join the CNRD as of 30 September 2016.

Bde Gen Gaseni

Col Irategeka Wilson
Col Hamada
Col Shemeki
Col Job Kuramba
Col Fred
Col Abdallah Come
Col Josué Hakizimana

Lt Col Morane (aka Sinayobje Barnabé)
Lt Col Antoine Jeva
Lt Col Marc
Lt Col Musana Archeveque
Lt Col Ave Maria Gathos
Lt Col Moro Morice
Lt Col Tchishambongo
Lt Col Ndoli Cyitatire

Maj Engambi Yamusimba
Maj Juliano Staline
Maj Marcel Ibuguma
Maj Javel
Maj Beau-Fils
Maj Juventus
Maj Gonzaga Gonzague
Maj Artemon
Maj John Diego
Maj Kidado
Maj Magabe
Maj Memukane
Maj Maisha Théoneste

Capt Akbar
Capt Foestus
Capt Kalimir

Lt Adolphe
Lt Peter
Lt Kamambure Damascène
Lt Mukubwa
Lt Belky
Lt Enius
Lt Muhutu
Lt Gbado
Lt Clément Masamba
Lt BNB
Lt Okambi S Patrick
Lt Amuza
Lt Manudi

2Lt Tsunami

Annex 5: FDLR restructuring and hierarchy

Continuous military pressure, arrests and defections forced the FDLR to restructure their armed wing in late October 2016. Having lost their entire operational sector in South Kivu to the CNRD, the North Kivu operational sector and its reserve subsector were also dissolved. The high command now directly oversees four units: two operational subsectors, the specialized *Commando de Recherche et d'Action en Profondeur* (CRAP) units and the training schools.

Except for the suspension of former Second Vice President Ndagijimana, the FDLR's political leadership remained the same (see S/2016/466, annex 6). Sanctioned individuals Iyamuremye and Callixte Mbarushimana retained their posts as First Vice-President and Executive Secretary, respectively. The Group notes that both continue to be involved as key decision-makers.

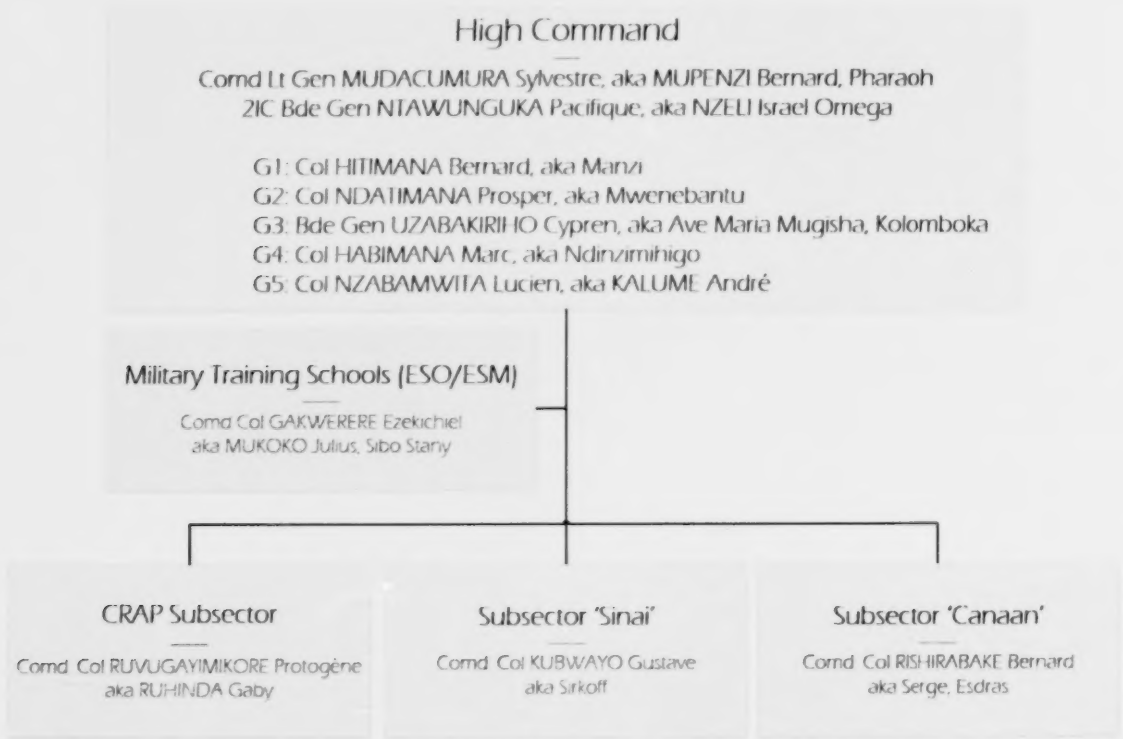

High Command
Comd Lt Gen MUDACUMURA Sylvestre, aka MUPENZI Bernard, Pharaoh
2IC Bde Gen NTAWUNGUKA Pacifique, aka NZELI Israel Omega
G1: Col HITIMANA Bernard, aka Manzi
G2: Col NDATIMANA Prosper, aka Mwenebantu
G3: Bde Gen UZABAKIRIHO Cypren, aka Ave Maria Mugisha, Kolomboka
G4: Col HABIMANA Marc, aka Ndinzimihigo
G5: Col NZABAMWITA Lucien, aka KALUME André
Military Training Schools (ESO/ESM)
Comd Col GAKWERERE Ezekichiel
aka MUKOKO Julius, Sibo Stany
CRAP Subsector
Comd Col RUVUGAYIMIKORE Protogène
aka RUHINDA Gaby
Subsector 'Sinai'
Comd Col KUBWAYO Gustave
aka Sirkoff
Subsector 'Canaan'
Comd Col RISHIRABAKE Bernard
aka Serge, Esdras

Table compiled by the Group based on interviews with current and former FDLR combatants (November 2016)

Annex 6: FARDC Sukola II statistics

STATISTIQUES COMBATTANTS FDLR NEUTRALISES

PHASE DESARMEMENT VOLONTAIRE (de Mai 2014 au 02 Jan 2015):

	KISANGANI	KANYABAYONGA	WALUNGU	ARRETES (33 & 34Rgn MB)	Rapatriés MONUSCO	TOTAL	OBN
EFF	194	82	61	05	96	438	

PHASE PREPARATOIRE OPS FARDC (du 02 au 27 Jan 2015)

	Nord-Kivu			Sud-Kivu			Nord-Katanga			Total	OBN
	Tués	Capturés	MONUSCO	Tués	Capturés	MONUSCO	Tués	Capturés	MONUSCO		
EFF	-	-	09	-	-	04	-	-	-	13	Tous rapatriés

OPS FARDC EN COURS (du 28 Jan 15 au 15 Nov 16)

	Nord-Kivu				Sud-Kivu				Nord-Katanga			Total	
	Tués	Cbt Capturés		MONUSCO	Tués	Cbt Capturés		MONUSCO	Tués	Arrêtés	MONUSCO		
		Adultes	Mineurs			Adultes	Mineurs						
EFF	150	302	107	117	17	115	06	53	-	12	01	880	
		409				121							
	676				191				13			880	
TOTAL GENERAL					438 + 13 + 880 = 1.331 physiquement neutralisés								

Document provided by the FARDC (November 2016)

Annex 7: MONUSCO demobilization statistics for the FDLR

FDLR officers (2016)

Last name	First name	Rank	Exit	Date
Turatsinze	Bienvenu	Lt	DDR/RR	26-Jan-16
Nyirimpeta	Prince	Capt	DDR/RR	8-Feb-16
Ntagisanimana	Jean Claude	Maj	DDR/RR	7-May-16
Bagaragaza	Jean Felix	Maj	DDR/RR	19-May-16
Kayibanda	Calixte	Maj	DDR/RR	21-May-16
Karemera	Innocent	Maj	DDR/RR	11-Jul-16
Kizenga	Jonathan	Lt	DDR/RR	13-Jul-16
Gatera	Jean Baptiste	2Lt	DDR/RR	30-Aug-16
Ntuyahanga	David	Lt	DDR/RR	8-Sep-16
Sendegeya	Shamamba Alphonse	Maj	DDR/RR	8-Sep-16
Mutera	Bahati	Capt	DDR/RR	21-Sep-16

Foreign AG Members Processed by DDR/RR				
From 01 Jan 16 to 28 Oct 2016				
A. Group	Combatant	CAAG	Dependent	TOTAL
FDLR	141	13	192	346
CNDP	11	-	35	46
M23	9	-	-	9
MM/PARECO/APCLS	4	-	-	4
ADF	-	-	-	-
LRA	1	-	-	1
FNL	-	-	-	-
NYATURA	15	2	6	23
FRPI	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	2	-	5	7
TOTAL	**183**	**15**	**238**	**436**

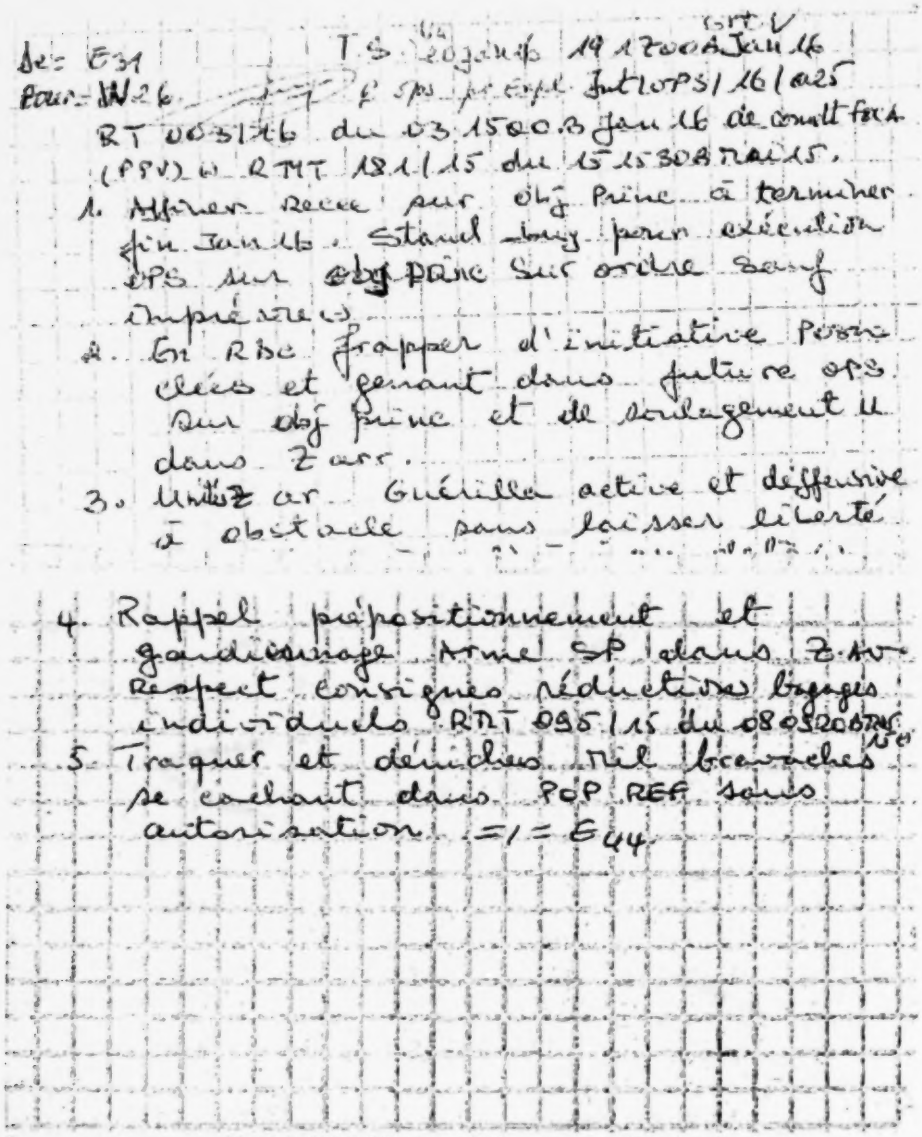
Congolese. AG Members Processed by DDR/RR				
From 01 Jan 16 to 28 Oct 2016				
AG	Combatant	CAAG	Dependent	TOTAL
FDLR	75	190	7	272
CNRD	-	-	-	-
LRA	2	-	-	2
M23	1	-	-	1
MM/PARECO	121	54	5	180
APCLS	5	5	-	10
NYATURA	70	89	6	165
ADF	1	-	1	2
M26	-	-	-	-
FRPI	1	1	-	2
FNL	-	3	-	3
OTHERS	5	-	-	5
TOTAL	**281**	**342**	**18**	**642**

Statistics provided by MONUSCO (October 2016)

Annex 8: FDLR locations in Rutshuru territory

Map by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 9: Orders by Mudacumura to employ guerrilla warfare



Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016) / annotations by the Group

Annex 10: Recruitment, defections and acquisition of materiel

DE : APOLLO "SECRET" 12 1200B MAR 16.
POUR : UTTES ABM/INT/OPS/LOG/POL/16/069
INFO : NASA

RMT N° 059/16 DU 02 0900B MAR 16 ET RMT 003/16 DU 03 1800B JAN 16 DE NASA (V) VSTR COMPLEMENT INSTRUCTIONS ET DIRECTIVES EN RMT N° 037/16 DU 09 1200B FEV 16 (V) :

1. RECRUTEMENT CONTINUER A GLANER EN RDC (MILIEU POP REF ET POP AUTOCH) REC AUTOCHTONES PASSER AU MINIMUM ANNEE AVANT D'ENTRER AU CI POUR TESTER IDEOL ET DETERMINATION (V)
2. ADAPTER LUTTE A NOS MOYENS PERS ET MAT (V) RMT N° 095/15 DU 08 0920B MAR 15 (V)
3. ELARGIR ZONE AVANT PAR IMPLANTATION RAPIDE ET PROGRESSIVE DU CRAP AU DELA R.N (V)
4. NASA POUR DECELER ET DECOURAGER LES ACOLYTES EN INTERNE EN TEMPS UTILE ET A TOUT PRIX (V)
5. TRAVAIL SUR OBJ PPL : DONNER PRIORITE A L'ENTRETIEN AVEC COMA U DU 08 MAR 16 (V) OPPORTUNITE PRIVILEGIER DE REEVALUE CHAQUE U (V)
6. SUIVRE EXACTION SIT TAC ACTUELLE ET SE TENIR PRET A REAGIR A TOUTE EVENTUALITE (V)
7. RECHERCHE MAT :
   - (V) CONTINUER RECHERCHE (V)
   - PROFITER SI POSSIBLE LES RELATIONS PERSONNALISEES (V)
   - RECOMPENSER LES BONNES INITIATIVES ET LES BONS RESULTATS (V)
   - SIGNALER MARCHE AU DESSUS DE VOTRE CAPACITE (V)

000/000

2. SIT AMI
- 16 Avr 16. Adj SALEH de CANAAN a été blessé et capturé par les FARDC au niveau de [illegible] a été évacué vers GOMA.
- Nuit du 19/20 Avr 16 : Notre PI CRAP avoir attaqué FARDC à BUVUNGA Recup : 6 x KV et 1 x RPG. Perte : Néant Bilan ENI 8 x Morts dont 4 x morts et 4 x blessés morts lors évacuation. Bilan AMI : Néant.

DE : E30
POUR : E31 INT/OPS/LOG/161 [redacted]

Vous Tr rapport d'action.
a. Date d'action : Nuit du 7/8 mai 16
b. Type d'action : Ops Spéciale (Raid)
c. Lieu d'action : BURINDI
d. U d'action : Elm SINAI Confondu (U de Cbt). Estimé à Φ2 x Pl.
e. Force ENI : Φ4 x Pl.
f. Bilan ENI : Φ2 x morts, comptés sur place et blessé inconnus
g. Bilan AMI : Néant
h. Récupération : Φ1 x RPG - Φ1 x KV - Φ1 x Obus roquette - Φ1 x Box Mun KV - Φ1 x E/R MOTOROLA Pile de rechange MOTOROLA
i. Perte : Néant
j. Mun utilisées : KV : 9Φ x cart PKM : 3Φ Φ x cart
k. Déroulement : Dans le cadre de soulagement U de Cbt a fait progression nocturne sans éphéméride jusqu'au PC Bn jusqu'à l'Obj. Avons atteint et délogé ~~[illegible]~~ ENI qui était prêt pour civiers.
l. Autres Rens : Malgré mode de progression ENI serait alerté par pop car avoir changé ses habitudes : Pas de femmes sur Pom, Pas de bergers .. Ci +

E

(1) CONSTAT :
- Consommation excessive des boissons alcooliques.
- Exaction sur route nord.
- Evoluer dans les villages.

(2) RECOMMANDATION
- Les cadres MISPA devoir renforcer l'encadrement des mil et prêcher par le bon exemple.
- Combattre le banditisme et punir tous les cas même ceux isolés et donner extrait de punition.
- Eviter les villages car l'Ennemi pourrait en profiter pour vous exterminer.

(3) Cas de GATUZA :
- Continuer surveillance.
- Se mettre hors état de nuire si pris en flagrance de de trahison.

2. DIVERS
- Sit actuelle des HUTU Congolais à l'égard des autres ethnies ;
- Mobiliser progressivement les HUTU à l'auto-défense.

Close de la R à 13h00

RAPPORTEUR

PRESIDENT

CR REM SITAT ELARG
AUX COMD CIE, DU 04 MAI 16.

1. En date du 04 mai 16, s'est tenue la SITAT élargie aux Comd Cie, présidée par le Comd SINAI introduite par une brève prière (.)
2. PARTICIPANTS
a. Comd Sect 1 (Président)
b. COMD 2nd SINAI
c. Adjts de BLEM disponibles
d. Comd HOKER
e. Comd 2nd BETHEL
f. Comd 2nd CHARIS

3. OJ
I. Analyse de la SIT actuelle
II. Attitude face à cette SIT

4. DEROULEMENT
a. D'abord à tour de rôle, Comd 2nd BETHEL, Comd 2nd CHARIS et Comd HOKER, chacun a présenté la SIT en vigueur dans son Sect Quartier et la SIT de son unité Adm/Log.

b. ALLOCUTION DU COMD SINAI (Grandes lignes)
- Salutations
- Communiqué de la R du Comd U affiché

- - - /- - -

DE: Appolo 93 Pol/16 09 10 06 FEV 16
PR: UTTES SECRET
INFO: NASA-App/01 ADM/INT/Ops/Log/pol/16/057

I. VS TR OBN SUR VOS RApp ANNUEL 2015
A. DOM I
1. ENREGISTREMENT DE BEAUCOUP DE DESERTEURS SURTOUT D'ORIGINE CONGOLAIS (.)
CONGOLAIS EN COMPTE PRESQUE DEUX TIERS (.)
RECRUTEMENT GESTION DES CONGOLAIS VOIR MT Ops/15 1298 DU 16 1200 B SEP 15 (.)
2. GESTION ET ENREGISTREMENT DES CANTONNES DES PERS EN MSN ET DEVOIR FIGURER SUR LISTES A PART RMT ADM/Ops/pol/15/005 DU 05 1530 B JAN 15 (.)
3. CAS ENDEMIE MTS DES UNITES (.)
ACCROITRE EDUCATION SANITAIRE PREVENIR LES CONSEQUENCES PLUS GRAVES (.)
RAPPEL QUE PR GENRES DES MALADES, LES FRAIS DE SANTE ETRE SUPPORTES LES PATIENTS EUX MEMES (.)
4. SINAI RESPECTER DIRECTIVE RELATIVE A LA

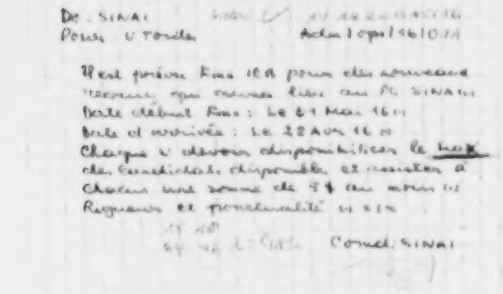
16 1120R SEP 15 PT 4.C (o)
4: SANCTUS VERIFIER ET ACTUALISER SIT ARMX MUN Y COMPRIS PISTOLET SIGNALER ETAT DES ARMES M 16 (o)
E. DOM V
1. RELATIONS PUBLIQUES: RESPECTER MT ADMI/POL/16/034 DU 050800B FEV 16 RELAYANT TG N2 032 DU 02 09 20 B FEV 16 DE NASA
2. ACTIVER: IDEOL REVUE DE PRESSE, CAUSERIES MORALES PR RIT ENCADREMENT DES MIL ET REDUIRE DESERTION (o)
3. SINAI REDYNAMISER RESIST CIV A KIRAMA PR RFT SECURITE DES POP REF ET COMBATTRE DANS LA MESURE DU POSSIBLE NOMADISME DES POP REF (o)
4. RESPECTER SCRUPULEUSEMENT INSTRUCTION DE L'HIERARCHIE POUR LEUR ACCUEIL ET GESTION (o)
REVERIFIER SIT DES MOC N'Y AVOIR PAS
— ELM NOUVEAU (o)
II. CONSTAT GENERAL
A. MAJORITE DES DESERTEUR UNITE PARTICULIEREMENT DS CANAAN AFFLUER VERS CENTRE DE RUBAYA AUCUNEMENT INQUETES.
B. ETUDE EN COURS POUR VOIR MECANISME DE DECOURAGE CET EXODE VERS RUBAYA PRIERE NASA (COMETE) DE COLLABORER. (o) S/o

12 12 RT
02 20 NSY

Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016) / annotations by the Group

Annex 11: FDLR military training I

In May 2016, FDLR's Subsector Sinai organized a four-week training for 24 recruits. Each unit was tasked to submit as many recruits as possible as well as to finance each recruit with $5 for the training period. A list of instructors was also provided. The four-week program included training modules on arms, internal rules, ideology and first aid. The results obtained in the final tests were meticulously noted and a "graduation" ceremony was organized, including the announcement of the training results.



De : SINAI
Pour : U Totale
Objet : Recrutement

Veuillez prévoir Fmn ICA pour des nouveaux recrues qui seront mis au PC SINAI.
Date début Fmn : Le 01 Mai 16 ;
Date d'arrivée : Le 22 Avr 16 ;
Chaque U devra disponibiliser le nbre des candidats disponible, et remettre à chacun une somme de 5$ des mains du Rugueur et pénalisable ;

Comd SINAI

PROGRAMME D'INSTRUCTION

A. ICA.

1. Début Fmn : 02 Mai 16.
2. Date d'arrivée des Cmdts : 12 Avr 16
3. Aménagement salle Fmn : 30 Avr 16
4. Les Instr :
   - Tac Instr : Capt NINDE (Titulaire)
   - Arme : SM KIKONGO
     Sgt MANGUAD Assistant
     Sgt YVEINDO Assistant
   - REEI : SM EKOBE (Titulaire)
     Sgt BOLINGO
   - Rglt : LT PACIS (Titulaire)
   - C.P FDLR : Capt VOLTA (Titulaire)
   - Secourisme : SM NDAYAMBAJE (Titulaire)
     1Sgt BAHATI Shukuru (Assistant)
   - EPS : 1Sgt NIZEYIMANA (Titulaire)
     Sgt GASERERA (Assistant)
   - CSA : Maj ELISA (Titulaire)
     1Sgt USWACUOswald (Assistant)
   - Idéologie : Maj GHAZALI (Titulaire)
5. Période de Fmn : 28 Jrs
6. Jours fériés : Dimanche : Culte
   Samedi : Entrée, Sortie
7. Fréquence des Cours :
   a). Tac : 40 Hr pédagogiques
   b). Arme : 85 Hr pédagogiques
   c). REEI : 25 Hr pédagogiques
   d). EPS : 25 Hr pédagogiques
   e). CSA : 15 Hr pédagogiques
   f). Rglt : 10 Hr pédagogiques
   g). Secourisme : 10 Hr pédagogiques
   h). Idéologie : 10 Hr pédagogiques
   i). C.P des FDLR : 10 Hr pédagogiques

RESULTAT EMN ICB QUI A EU LIEU A KAYARO HO
DU 04 MAI 16 AU 04 JUIN 16

		Organisation /1500	Art /1500	Tactique /1500	Intelligence /1500	Esprit d'équipe /1500	Moral /1500	Sens de l'initiative /1500	Esprit de corps /1500	Total sur 15000	/100%	Classement
1	BARATIGINYWA Ezechiel	13	12,5	46,5	12	23,5	23	42	16,5	09	205	14,21	18
2	BAHATI Jean Baptiste	12,5	15	59,5	04	28,5	32,5	42,5	20	11	233,5	16,09	11
3	BARITIMA Jean Paul	13,5	18	66,5	18	28,5	43	43,5	22,5	19	273,5	18,09	2
4	BYAMUNGU Moïse	12,5	14	42,5	12	25,5	23	40	25,5	04	214	15,33	16
5	BYIRINGIRO Emmanuel	10,5	15,5	53,5	20	21	34	33,5	23	19	229	16,18	9
6	DUSINGIZIMANA John	11,5	10	44,5	20	23,5	35	43,5	24,5	23	235,5	16,65	6
7	EVARISTE Joachim	13	13	50,5	12	24,5	36,5	42	23	04	228,5	15,96	12
8	HABIMANA Innocent	12,5	14	56,5	20	22,5	30,5	33,5	22,5	16	228	14,45	8
9	HAKIZIMANA Fiston	11,5	14	66	16	30	36	42	24	16	260,5	16,28	3
10	HAKIZIMANA Moïse	13	16	52	18	24,5	33,5	38,5	24,5	04	246	15,58	13
11	KWIHANGANA Evode	13,5	18	66	20	30	45	43	24,5	11	231	16,33	4
12	NGENDAHAYO Eric	13,5	14	48,5	20	25,5	34,5	40	18	14	226	14,42	10
13	NIBISHAKA Fausta	12	10	35	12	25,5	25	31,5	15	20	190	10,62	24
14	NIYIBIGIRA Nicaise	12,5	15	46	12	15	24	31,5	23,5	11	209,5	13,09	17
15	NSENGIYUMVA Mahoro	14	13	48,5	06	19,5	23,5	30	18	14	190,5	11,90	22
16	NSHIMIYIMANA Eric	12,5	14	41	12	24	29,5	39,5	24,5	11	216	13,50	14
17	NSENGIYUMVA Arnold	13	10	46	06	22,5	26	35	21	14	191,5	11,96	21
18	NZAYIKORERA Hapfendo	13,5	14	40,5	06	23	32,5	42,5	19,5	11	209,5	12,34	20
19	NZAYINAMBAHO Kajeke	12,5	13	46	12	25,5	25	23,5	18	14	190,5	11,90	23
20	NZEGANITA Janvier	14	16	42,5	16	25	35	35	20	11	209,5	13,18	19
21	NSHIMIYIMANA Jean Claude	12,5	14	54	18	30	39,5	45	23,5	16	255,5	15,96	5
22	NZAYISENGA Emmanuel	11	14	51,5	16	25,5	33,5	41	25,5	06	230	14,37	7
23	TUMAINI Justin	12,5	16,5	62	16	25,5	33,5	41,5	19,5	19	249	15,56	5
24	TWAGIRAYEZU Daniel	13,5	15	48,5	12	19,5	03	35	21,5	16	204	13,50	15

PROCLAMATION

N° Cl	Gde	Nom et prénom	Notes	Unité	Observation
1er	Rec	BARITIMA Jean Paul	17,09	HOREB	Grande distinction
2ème	Rec	KWIHANGANA Evode	16,93	Cmdt Peloton	"
3ème	"	HAKIZIMANA Fiston	16,28	BETHEL	"
4ème	"	NSHIMIYIMANA Jean Claude	15,96	BETHEL	Distinction
5ème	"	TUMAINI Justin	15,56	BETHEL	"
6ème	"	DUSINGIZIMANA John	14,65	BETHEL	"
7ème	"	NZAYISENGA Emmanuel	14,37	HOREB	"
8ème	"	HABIMANA Innocent	14,25	Cmdt Peloton	"
9ème	"	BYIRINGIRO Emmanuel	14,18	HOREB	"
10ème	"	NGENDAHAYO Eric	14,12	DERBE	"
11ème	"	BAHATI Jean Baptiste	14,09	BETHEL	"
12ème	"	EVARISTE Joachim	13,96	DERBE	Satisfaction
13ème	"	HAKIZIMANA Moïse	13,50	HOREB	"
14ème	"	NSHIMIYIMANA Eric	13,50	Cmdt Peloton	"
15ème	"	TWAGIRAYEZU Daniel	13,50	HOREB	"
16ème	"	BYAMUNGU Moïse	13,37	BETHEL	"
17ème	"	NIYIBIGIRA Nicaise	13,09	BETHEL	"
18ème	"	BARATIGINYWA Ezechiel	12,21	DERBE	"
19ème	"	NZEGANITA Janvier	12,18	DERBE	"
20ème	"	NZAYIKORERA Hapfendo	12,11	BETHEL	"
21ème	"	NSENGIYUMVA Fabrice	11,96	BETHEL	"
22ème	"	NSENGIYUMVA Mahoro	11,90	CHYPRE	"
23ème	"	NZAYINAMBAHO Kajeke	11,90	HOREB	"
24ème	"	NIBISHAKA Fausta	10,62	BETHEL	"

Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016)

Annex 12: FDLR military training II

Annexe I

RAPPORT D'INSTRUCTION 1er SEMESTRE

Au cours du 1er Trimestre, avons organisé des instructions sur Tac, Rflt, Armt, DIH et Rens, 1ère tranche n'est terminé du Fmn tel que elle est planifié, mais la dite Fmn a été brouillé par l'Ops SOKOLA II jusqu'à l'heure actuelle.
Suite au Sit actuelle, les instructions de rappel se font pour entité, surtout aux Armes collectifs (S/E)

OE : HORER V 27 02 2008 FEV 16
FOUR : SINAI ABM/OPS/AG/002

01 RVT ABM/OPS/AG/014 DU 23/1/2008 JAN 16

02. VOUS SIGNALE AVOIR ORGANISE UNE FMN D'ARMES SP DISPENSAIRES DANS UN CETTE FMN A DURÉ 3X JOURS ALLANT DU 22 AU 24 FEV 16

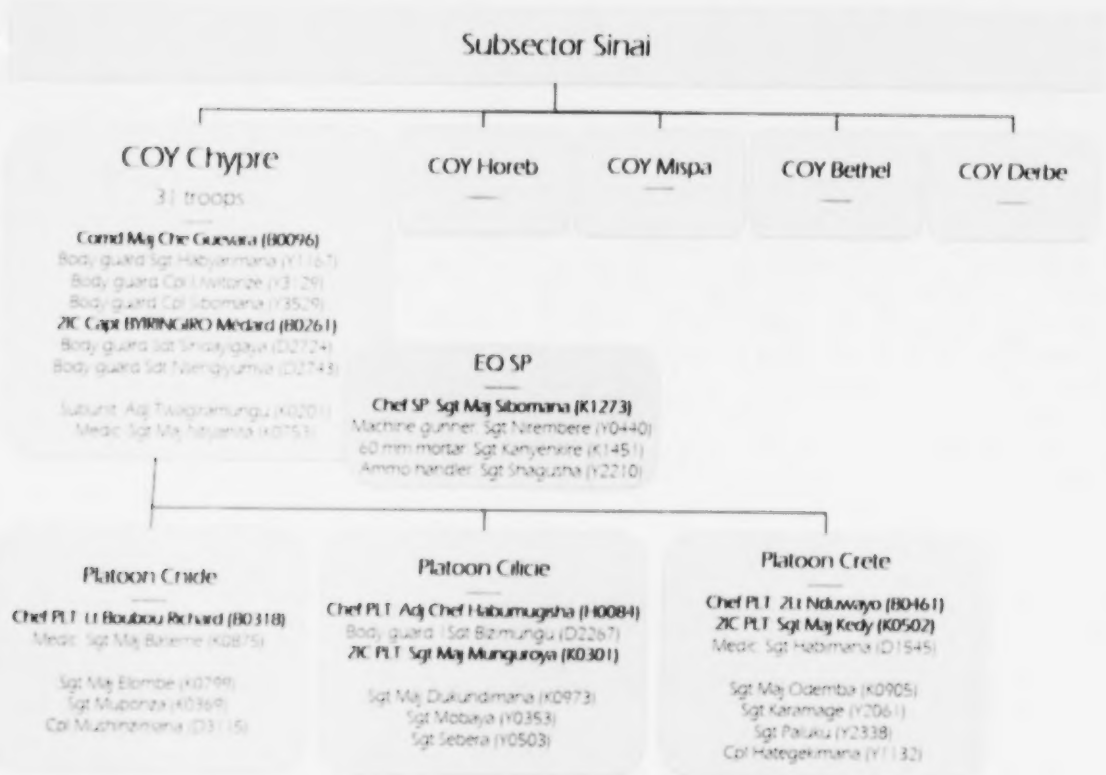
03. TOUS LES MIL PRESENTS DANS U CATEGORIES CONFONDUS ONT SUIVI REGULIEREMENT LA FMN ETAIENT AU NOMBRE DE 47 X MIL DONT 3X REÇU

04. NOUS AVONS FORMÉ LES PARTICIPANTS L'UTILISATION DES ARMES QUI SUIVENT PM, PKM, RPG 7 (FONCTIONNEMENT, DEMONTAGE, REMONTAGE, MESURES DE SECURITÉ)
NOUS AVONS CONNU COMME DIFFICULTÉ DE LA SIT ENI QUI NE NOUS PERMET PAS DE FAIRE LE TIR AUX ARMES ETUDIÉS S/E

COMD HORER

Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016)

Annex 13: FDLR Chypre Company effectives and materiel



Graphic by the Group (November 2016)

ESM IV

Liste armes - Munitions

N°	Type d'arme	N° d'arme	Nom du détenteur	Grade	Unité	Détail de l'arme	Observations
01	KV	0435	HABIMANA Emmanuel	Cpl	D1345	M.E	—
02	"	29816	SIBOMANA Sylvestre	Sdt	K1273	B.E	—
03	"	41998	NIZEYIMANA Pierre	Sgt	Y0440	"	—
04	"	AC5869	HABUMUGISHA Emmanuel	Adj	H0084	"	—
05	"	94246	TWAGIRAMUNGU P.	Sdt	K0301	"	—
06	"	12819	RAZUKU Sabeo	Sgt	Y8338	"	—
07	"	6506	NDUWIMANA Félicien	Sdt	K0301	"	—
08	"	12778	BIKORIMANA Sostène	"	K0973	"	—
09	"	787227	KEBY B - C	"	K0500	"	—
10	"	12312	ODEMBA Denys	"	K0985	"	—
11	"	03488	BASENE Dominique	"	K0871	"	—
12	"	3353(2nd)	KANYENKIKO	Sgt	K1451	"	—
13	"	1855	SHAKUSHA Daniel	"	Y1270	"	—
14	"	0.1066	NDUWAYEZU	Sdt	K1314	"	Voir N° Elm Ruhia
15	"	4838	AYILINGIRO Modeste	Cpt	B0261	"	—
16	"	2782	SINDAYIGAYA	Sdt	D2714	"	—
17	"	83427	NDUWAYO Célestin	Sgt	Y0369	"	—
18	"	05872	BIZIMUNGU Pascal	Sdt	D3267	"	—
19	"	6430	NTIYAMIRA Daniel	Sdt	K0153	"	—
20	"	4453	NSENGIYUMVA Emmanuel	Sdt	D2743	"	—
21	"	03379	SIBOMANA Rémy	Cpl	Y3529	"	—
22	"	081893	NIBAYA Antoine	Sgt	Y0353	"	—
23	"	34157	NSHIMIRIMANA	Cpl	D3115	"	—
24	"	08417	NSENGIYUMVA Emmanuel	Sdt	B0461	"	—
25	"	52371	HATEGEKIMANA	Cpl	Y1132	"	—
26	"	06064	UWITONZE Aloys	Cpl	Y3129	"	—
27	"	32127	SEBERA Habyarimana	Sgt	Y0504	"	—
28	"	13126	KARANGWA André	Sgt	Y2061	"	—
29	"	-	RWEGOTARA J	Adj	B0096	"	—
30	"	-	HABIYAREMYE	Sgt	Y1106	"	—
31	Fal	12885	BOUTON Richard	Lt	B0318	"	—
32	Mi Trip	1058	—	—	—	M.E	Voir N° ci-dessus
33	" "	-	—	—	—	"	—
34	Mi Rem	1172	—	—	—	B.E	—
35	" "	3952	—	—	—	B.E	—
36	Mi Mauser	307069	—	—	—	B.E	—
37	APG4	502	—	—	—	"	—
38	"	1302325	—	—	—	"	—
39	"	2801013	—	—	—	"	—
40	"	3504233	—	—	—	"	—
41	Mor 60mm	5352	—	—	—	M.E	Voir N° ci-dessus
42	" "	140672	—	—	—	B.E	Voir N° ci-dessus

JUSTIFICATIF

Types Travail	ARMES VISEES KV	FAL	ARMES COLLECTIVES MI FREP	MI PKM	MI MABOMA	LPG 7	MIT 82mm	Tot
REPORT	30	1	1	3	1	6	2	44
GAINS	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
PERTES	8	—	—	1	—	2	—	11
TOTAL A REPORTER	30	1	2	2	1	4	2	42

B - Lit. Mun

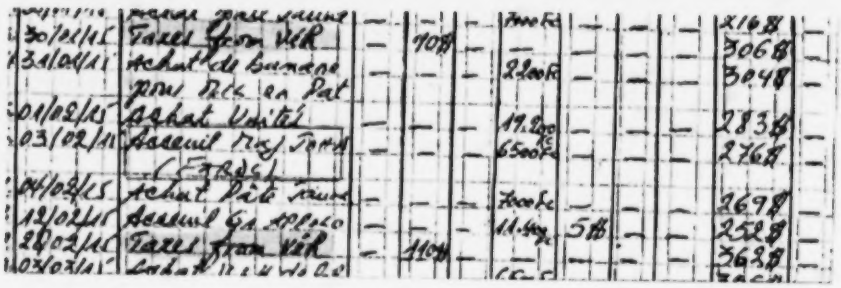
- 03x Box PKM dont 01x Box réservé pour SWAT (cas litigieux)
- 05x Bandes
- 03 x Obus pour (03x LPG7)
- 03 x Strand
- 900x Cart 7.62 ou FAL en Vrac
- 1200x Cart KV dont 750x Cart pour SWAT
- 800x Cart PKM en Vrac

Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016) / annotations by the Group

Annex 14: Revenue generation in FDLR Chypre Company

Caisse CHYPRE DEPUIS 2013

N°	Date	Libellés	Caisse								
			Entrées			Sorties			Soldes		
			Fc	$		Fc	$		Fc	$	
	25/11/12	Après R-R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70$	—
	26/11/12	Achat Ficelles	—	—	—	—	5$	—	—	65$	—
	12/12/12	" "	—	—	—	—	5$	—	—	60$	—
	29/01/13	Accueil Sél SINAI	—	—	—	—	10$	—	—	30$	—
	13/02/13	Reparation de tricot	—	—	—	—	5$	—	—	45$	—
	25/02/13	Achat Ficelles	—	—	—	—	4$	—	—	41$	—
	28/02/13	" "	—	—	—	—	2$	—	—	39$	—
	05/03/13	Achat 03 x Sachets	—	—	—	—	—	—	3600	35$	—
		pour les Armes	—	—	—	1500	—	—	2100	35$	—
	06/03/13	Achat 05 x Cahiers	—	—	—	500	—	—	1600	35$	—
	12/03/13	From Chacha	—	20$	—	—	—	—	1600	55$	—
	Fév 13	From SINAI	—	100$	—	—	—	—	1600	155$	—
	13/03/13	Achat Marks	—	—	—	—	100$	—	1600	55$	—
	14/03/13	Achat Unités	—	—	—	1200	—	—	400	55$	—
	15/03/13	" "	—	—	—	300	—	—	100	55$	—
	19/03/13	Achat 01 x Bic rouge	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	55$	—
	16/04/13	Achat 04 x Cahiers + Bic bleu + Repiq Collant	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	54$	—
	18/04/13	Achat Ficelles	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	53$	—
	"	Achat Cahiers + Bics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2700	50$	—
		Pr les Braves Eh	—	—	—	1500	—	—	1200	50$	—
		Remboursement Cisse Kpa									
	19/04/13	Accueil Sél CARDC	—	—	—	—	3$	—	1200	47$	—
	30/05/13	Achat 12 Bic Bleu	—	—	—	100					
	28/10/13	Achat Cahiers + Bics	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	195$	—
	28/10/13	" Cahiers + Repiq Collant	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	194$	—
	20/11/13	" " + Bics	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	193$	—
	03/12/13	Achat Mun (650 x Card KV	—	—	—	—	20$	—	—	173$	—
		pour acheter du Sel et Cola de Continues From Bonne									
6.	12/12/13	Achat 03 x Sacs	—	—	—	—	2$	—	—	168$	—
7.	15/12/13	Achat Sel + Huiles pr les nouveaux Lits et Reel from SINAI	—	—	—	—	3$	—	—	165$	—
8.	20/12/13	Achat Cahier + Bics	—	—	—	—	1$	—	—	164$	—
9.	28/12/13	Achat 210 x Card KV	—	—	—	—	15$	—	—	149$	—
10	12/01/13	From SINAI	—	100$	—	—	—	—	—	249$	—



	Date	Libelles	Entrées		Sorties			Soldes		
			FC	$		FC	$		FC	$	
31	01/04/16	Achat U sucre pr [illegible]				650	10$		600	357$	
32	01/04/16	Achat U pr SIV				400	1$		200	356$	
33	04/04/16	Achat sac au riz					20$		100	336$	
34	11/04/16	TAXE FROM CILICIE	600	66$					800	402$	
35	20/04/16	Achat 2 [illegible]				600	6$		200	396$	
36	25/04/16	Achat pale jeune					10$		200	386$	
37	01/05/16	Mévente riz magasin CPS					20$		200	376$	
38	01/05/16	Achat bois de sel					10$		200	366$	
39	05/05/16	Achat 7 bouteilles de [illegible]				600	6$		900	359$	
30	08/5/16	Achat 2 pale jeune					12$		500	347$	
41	08/5/16	Frais de BENJ (Guiglo)					5$		500	342$	
42	01/5/16	Achat U pr consommation				500	6$			336$	
42	09/5/16	Assistance Time Nitr colombo, nanan utoroloto.					25$			311$	
43	10/5/16	TAXE FROM CRETE		80$						391$	
44	14/5/16	TAXE FROM CILICIE	600	54$					600	445$	
45	14/5/16	Achat [illegible]					1$			444$	
46	14/5/16	AS Soc cadeau consommation					54$			390$	
47	17/5/16	Achat 1 sac de riz					20$			370$	
48	16/5/16	Achat de [illegible]				4000			5000	360$	
49	16/5/16	Dette [illegible]				5000			-	360$	
50	20/5/16	Achat U pr Boubou [illegible]				1800			7200	350$	
51	21/5/16	Frais de mission [illegible]					10$		7200	340$	
52	21/5/16	Achat 2 sac U pr SIV				2400			4800	340$	
53	22/5/16	Achat de [illegible]				400			4400	340$	
54	24/5/16	Soc VIDE [illegible]				5700			4800	330$	
55	26/05/16	TAXE FROM CRETE		10$					480	430$	
56	26/5/16	TAXE FROM CILICIE	70000						74800	430$	

Documents recovered by MONUSCO (June 2016) / annotations by the Group

Annex 15: CNRD press release 002/CP/16

The National Council for Renewal and Democracy (CNRD-Ubwiyunge) is horrified by the misinformation circulating on social media including the website "www.direct.cd" which wrote in in its published article that CNRD-UBWIYUNGE is a movement seeking to destabilize peace in Democratic Republic of Congo.

The CNRD-UBWIYUNGE has taken this opportunity to inform the public, the Congolese people and the international community that this information is groundless. Indeed, the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE was found on 31, May 2016 by Rwandan refugees in Democratic Republic of Congo and around the world. The objectives of the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE includes the following:

1. Plead the cause of the Rwandan refugees. Throughout the world but especially those located in the Democratic Republic of Congo. You will notice that CNRD-Ubwiyunge works closely with the Democratic Republic of Congo government institutions, UNHCR, humanitarian NGOs, and many other organisations to ensure that our refugee population are:
   A. Recognize
   B. Secured and protected
   C. Receiving Humanitarian Assistance.
2. Return dignity to all Rwandan Refugees. We this by working with other opposition parties to pressure the RPF-Inkotanyi regime to open political space and is committed to the path of dialogue with the real political opposition.
3. Create true reconciliation between the ethnic that make up the Rwandan Society. Here we fight all forms of impunity and advocate for a Rwandan society where everyone is equal before the law.

The above mentioned evidence, concludes that, the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE has no territorial ambition in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Instead, it intends to offer its experience to build an enduring peace in the Great Lakes region of Africa, through legal and political means under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Information linking the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE to those who want to destabilize the peace of the Congolese people within harmful propaganda orchestrated by the detractors of the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE. We strongly disagree and we against those lies that are being circulating on social media.

The authors of this article which was published in 'Direct.Cd' should exercise intellectual, honesty and seek information from the concerned individuals rather than doing a propagandist press.

Done at Rutchuru, June 26, 2016
For the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE
Barnabas Sinayobye
Spokesman of the CNRD-UBWIYUNGE (Sé)
Telephone: +243842543221 / + 243824804184

(Press release accessed on 1 August 2016 at http://bihibindinews.blogspot.com/2016/06/cnrd-ubwiyungu-does-not-have-any.html)

Annex 16: CNRD leadership and the FLN military hierarchy

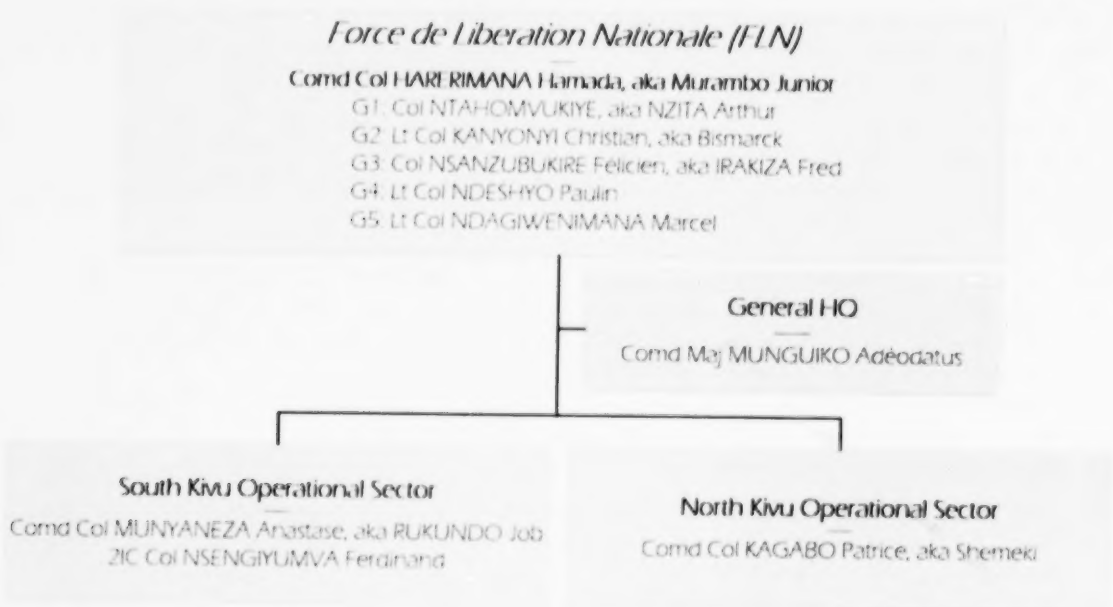

Force de Liberation Nationale (FLN)
Comd Col HARERIMANA Hamada, aka Murambo Junior
G1: Col NTAHOMVUKIYE, aka NZITA Arthur
G2: Lt Col KANYONYI Christian, aka Bismarck
G3: Col NSANZUBUKIRE Felicien, aka IRAKIZA Fred
G4: Lt Col NDESHYO Paulin
G5: Lt Col NDAGIWENIMANA Marcel
General HQ
Comd Maj MUNGUIKO Adéodatus
South Kivu Operational Sector
Comd Col MUNYANEZA Anastase, aka RUKUNDO Job
ZIC Col NSENGIYUMVA Ferdinand
North Kivu Operational Sector
Comd Col KAGABO Patrice, aka Shemeki

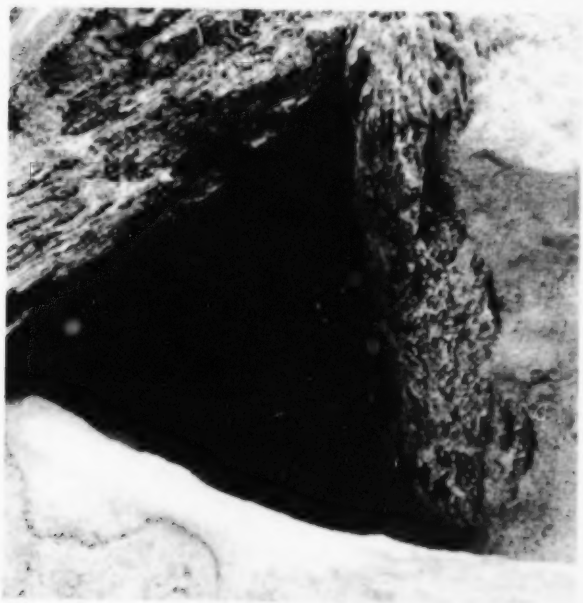
Table compiled by the Group based on interviews with current and former CNRD/FLN combatants (November 2016)

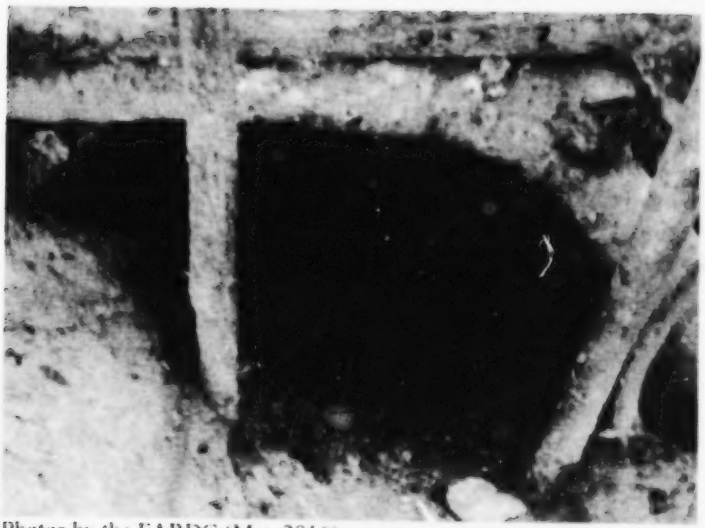
CNRD political leadership

President: NDAGIJIMANA Laurent, aka IRATEGEKA Wilson, Rumbago
Executive Secretary: NYAWENDA Jean-Marie, aka MUKIZA David
Defense Commissioner: Bde Gen NIYIRORA Eliezer, aka Eli Hadji
Deputy Defense Commissioner: Col MUGABONAKE Boniface, aka HAGENIMANA Josué, Bony
Information Commissioner and Spokesperson: Lt Col SINAYOBYE Barnabé, aka Morane
Humanitarian Affairs Commissioner: KAMUHANDA Anastase
Commissioner for Women's Issues: MUKASINE Espérance

Annex 17: Bunkers in Madina II

The FARDC discovered a system of bunkers in the three ADF camps that made up Madina II. ADF combatants in those camps told the Group the bunkers were dug to protect them against aerial attacks and to hide from MONUSCO's unmanned aerial vehicles.

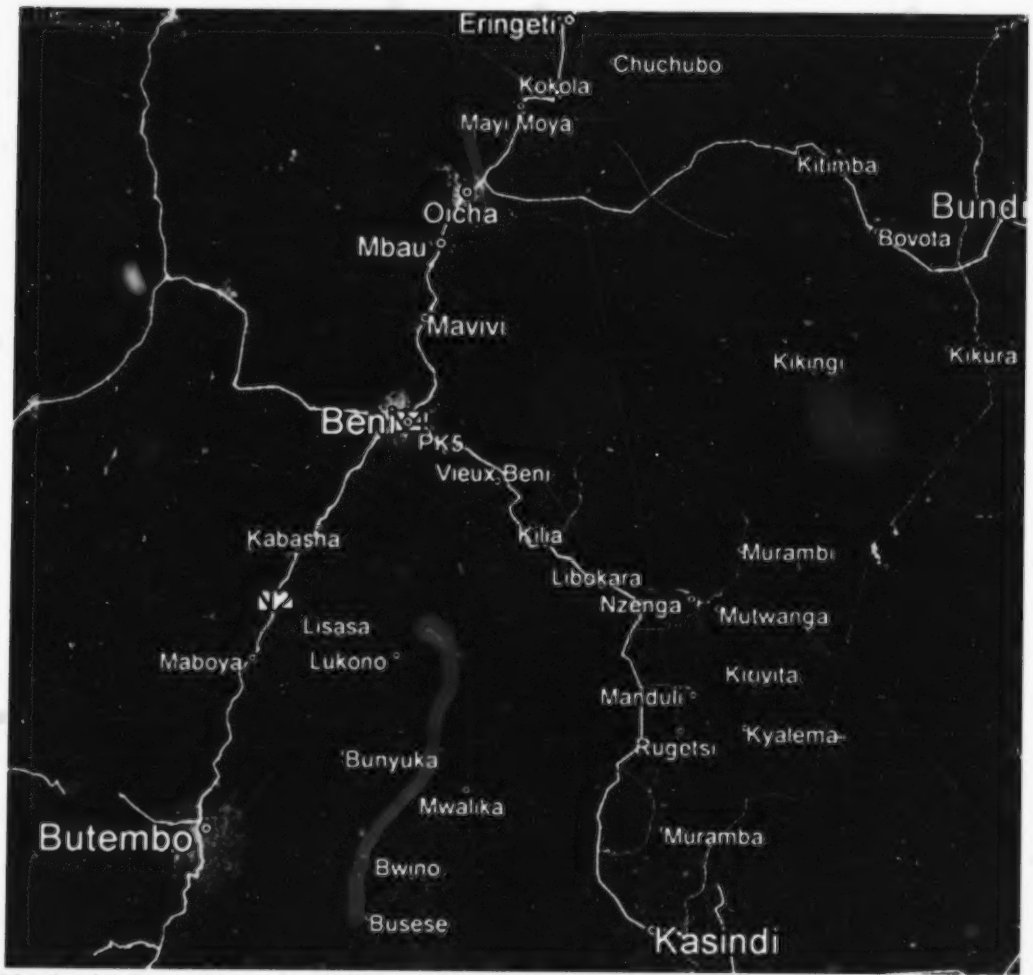




Photos by the FARDC (May 2016)

Annex 18: Select ADF camp locations

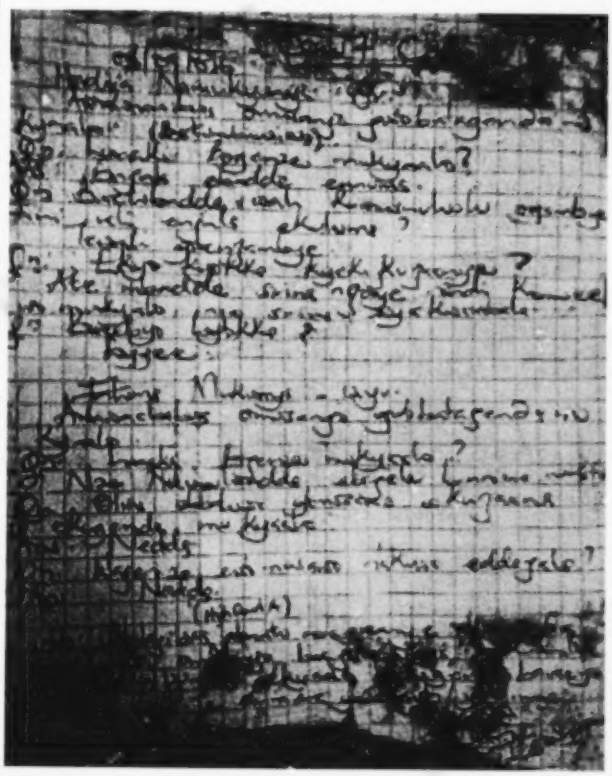
The camp complexes mentioned most often by ex-combatants from the ADF group under Seka Baluku were Madina II and Miba, shown below.



Map by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 19: ADF documents regarding camp regulations

The document below shows the official statements taken by the representative of the ADF's internal security (II) in Camp Whisper in August 2016 after the alleged failure of two girls to follow orders. The II agent notes his previous experience on the ADF general court, "High Court A" (see S/2015/19, annex 9), and that the general punishment for this infraction was time in jail.



CONT C

08/09/016

Hadiji Namukwaya, 14 yrs old

She is accused of not going to the village (questions we asked her)

Q. Why didn't you go to the village?

A. I was hungry.

Q. When we were at Suuloli, did you tell anyone that you were hungry?

A. I didn't tell anyone.

Q. Is that the only reason that stopped you [from going to the village]?

A. I also didn't have clothes. I would have returned to the village with nothing to wear.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes.

Fatuma Mukwaya, 12 yrs old

She is accused of not going to the village

Q. Why didn't you go to the village?

A. I am sick. My legs and chest hurt.

Q. Do you have a letter from the health worker that permits you not to go to the village?

A. No.

Q. Did you go to the health worker for treatment?

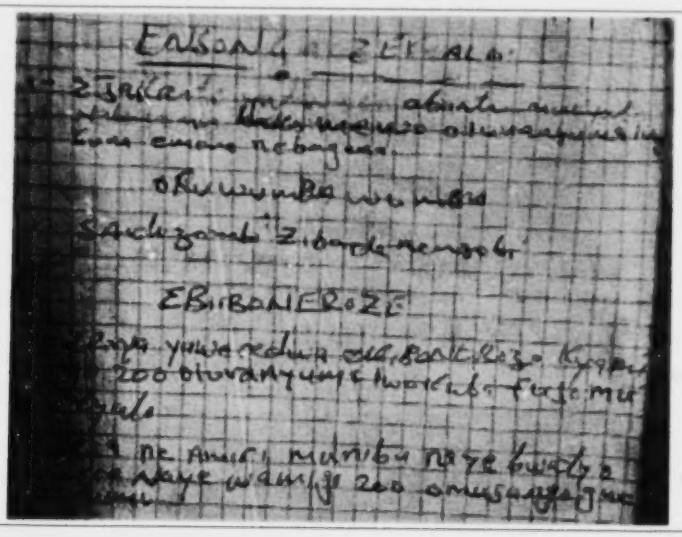
A. No.

NB: I settled cases (in High Court A) of people who refused to go to the village. When found guilty, you are put in jail until the village decides [the prisoners] can be released and can go back and bring food for *Abush/Uimma*.

[signed] II Whisper

The two documents below demonstrate the severity of punishments given out. Spreading a rumor was punished with 60 lashes; causing a commotion, fighting, and extending destruction were punished with 200 lashes; and 500 lashes were given for a crime that was detailed on a missing page.

Other crimes mentioned in additional documents included: leaving a camp without permission, making a fire in the morning, being lazy, talking nonsense, speaking about things other than the job at hand, disobeying orders, causing chaos, leaving a place of worship without notifying anyone, talking while preaching is going on, sleeping while on watch, and talking badly about a co-wife.



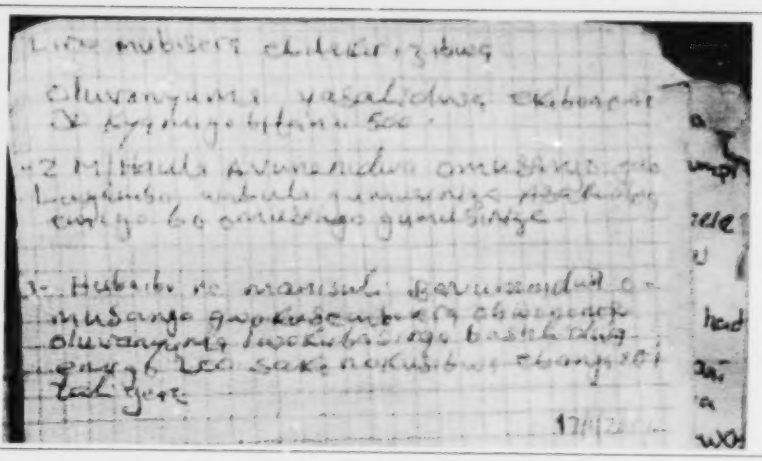
Cases in the village

Ejakaiti took people to the village and told them to wait there and he would return. They left after they got food.

Decision: both sides were found guilty.

Penalty

- Eriya was sentenced to 200 flogs after he caused commotion in the village.
- Amiri Maribu was also sentenced to 200 flogs for fighting



What is not accepted nowadays

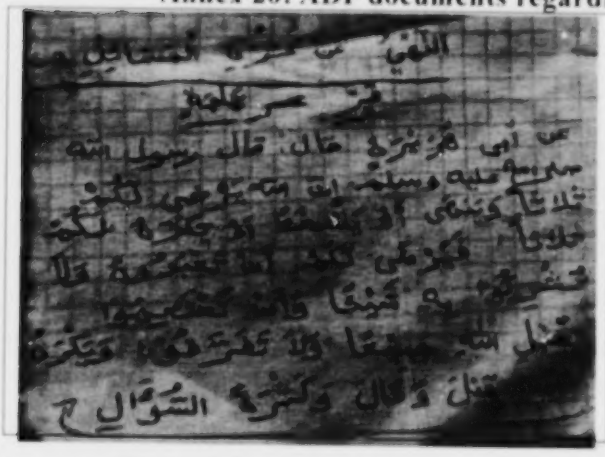
He was then sentenced to 500 strokes.

Mama Haula was accused of spreading rumors about someone and was found guilty. She was sentenced to 60 strokes.

Habaibu and Manisuli were accused of extending destruction. They were later found guilty and sentence to 200 strokes plus jail time.

Documents recovered by the FARDC / translations by the UN Secretariat

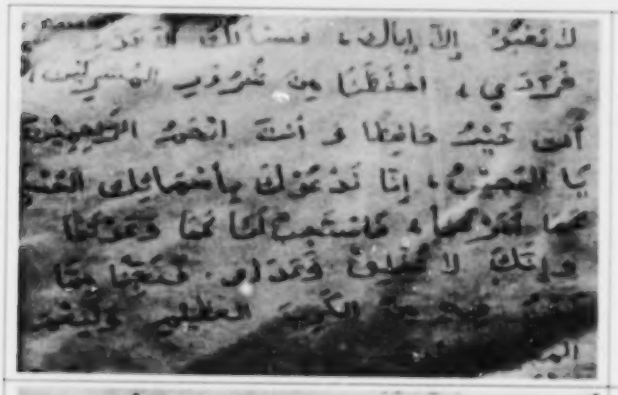
Annex 20: ADF documents regarding religion in Madina II



Prohibition of a number of needless matters

Abu Hurayrah relates the following:

The Messenger of God said: God finds pleasing three things for you and has prohibited (or "abhors" or "despises") three things for you. He is pleased when you worship Him Alone, refuse to associate anything with Him and hold fast to the rope of God without becoming divided. He despises when you engage in idle chatter, ask excessive questions and squander wealth. (Related by Muslim in his *Sahih*.)



You alone we worship, and we beseech You not to leave us alone. Preserve us from the evils of the polytheists, for You are the best Preserver and you are the Most Merciful of the merciful. O He Who Answers, we call on You by your beautiful names as You commanded us, so answer us as You promised, for You do not renege on Your promises. Deliver us from the grievous affliction in which we find ourselves, for You are truly a wondrous Answerer.

-- O God, You wrote in the Psalms after the previous revelation that Your upright servants shall inherit the earth.
-- O God, the religion is Yours, and we are Your servants. The earth is Yours, to bequeath to whom You will of your servants, and the best outcome is for the righteous.
-- We beseech You to bequeath to us this earth that we may serve You and proclaim Your oneness, worship none but You, enjoin good and proscribe evil, perform prayer, and give charity. To God is the outcome of all things.
-- We beseech You, our Lord, to make us successors on earth as You made successors of those who came before us, that You empower for us Your religion.

Documents recovered by the FARDC / translation by the UN Secretariat

Annex 21: Nyatura groups in Masisi and Rutshuru territories in North Kivu province

In November 2016, a number of armed groups using the umbrella term "Nyatura" were active in North Kivu province. The first armed groups with this name emerged in 2011 (see S/2011/738, paras. 325-327) in response to perceived threats by former CNDP officers integrated into the FARDC and deployed in Masisi and Rutshuru territories.

In recent years, Nyatura groups sometimes fought with the FARDC (e.g. against M23, see S/2012/843, paras. 120-125), were involved in wider issues of land conflict and local political power, benefited from 3T exploitation (see S/2012/843, paras. 179 and 240) and – more recently – were involved in the conflict between the FDLR and the CNRD. Nyatura have also been known to have a high number of children in their ranks (see S/2015/19, paras. 128-130, and S/2014/42, paras. 158-160).

Some Nyatura factions came out of earlier armed mobilisations, such as the *Mutuelle des Agriculteurs de Virunga* (MAGRIVI), the *Combattants*, Mai Mai Mongol and PARECO. Others emerged in response to dynamics like the emergence of M23. The latter was one of two peak mobilization periods for Nyatura groups. The other is the current period under review.

Of the various Nyatura leaders currently active, at least Kasongo, Kigingi and Kalume have been active in armed group leadership for several years. The table below lists the factions the Group was able to identify during the period under review:

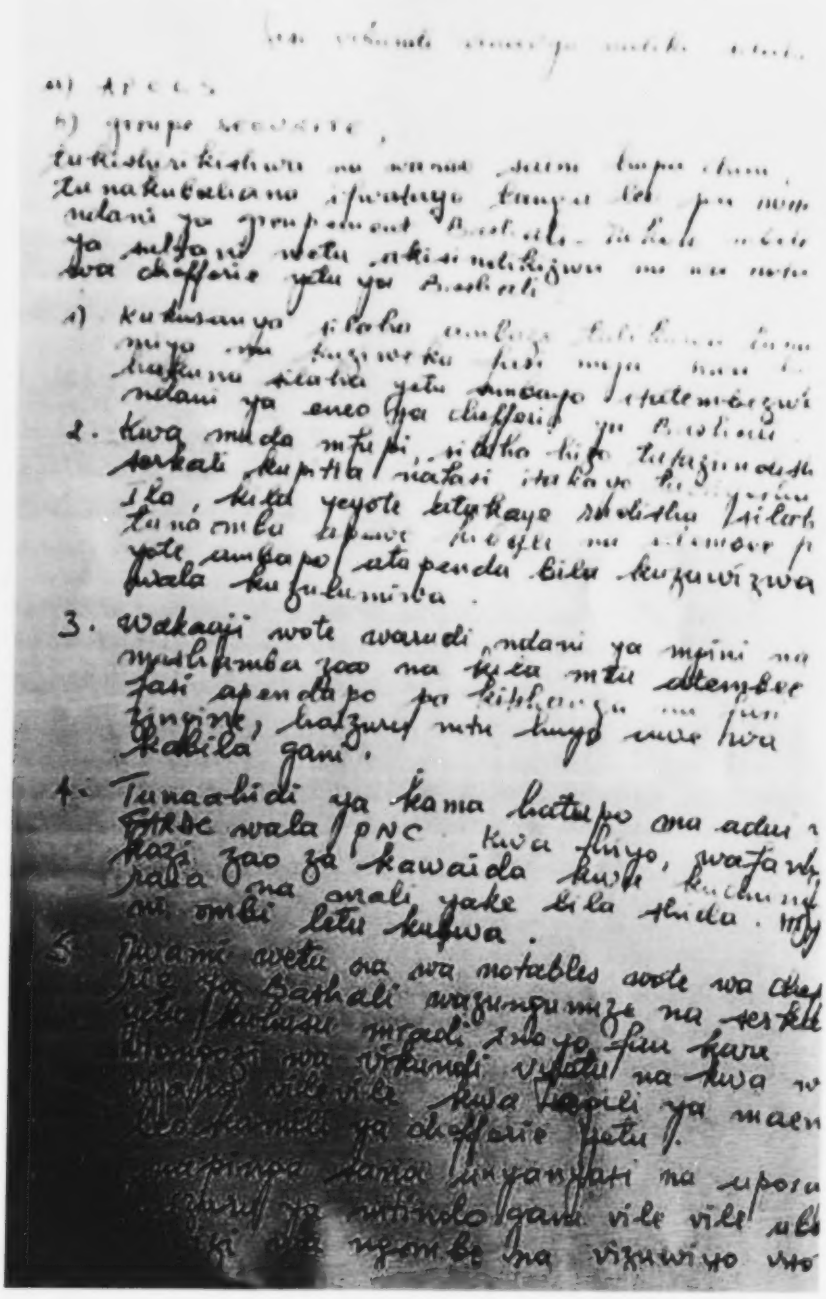
Alias	Name	Leader	Area
Nyatura Domi-FPC	*Forces de Patriotes Congolais*	Ndaruhutse Kamanzi	Bukombo
Nyatura John Love	*John Love*	Muhawenimana Bunombe	Kihondo
Nyatura Tujigemee	*Raia Tujigemee*	-	-
Nyatura FDDH	*Forces de Défense des Droits Humains*	Kasongo Kalamo	Bashali
Nyatura JED	*Justice et Egalité pour la Démocratie*	Bavakure	Bashali
Nyatura Jean-Marie	-	Jean-Marie	Bashali
Nyatura Bigirabagabo	*Groupe de Sécurité* (with FDDH)	Bigirabagabo	Bashali
Nyatura APRDC	*Alliance des Patriotes pour la Réstauration de la Démocratie au Congo*	Benjamin	Bashali
Nyatura MRCCV	*Mouvement de Résidents Congolais pour un Changement Vital*	Kiging: Machokotala	Nyamaboko
Nyatura Kalume	-	Matias Kalume Kage	Ufamandu

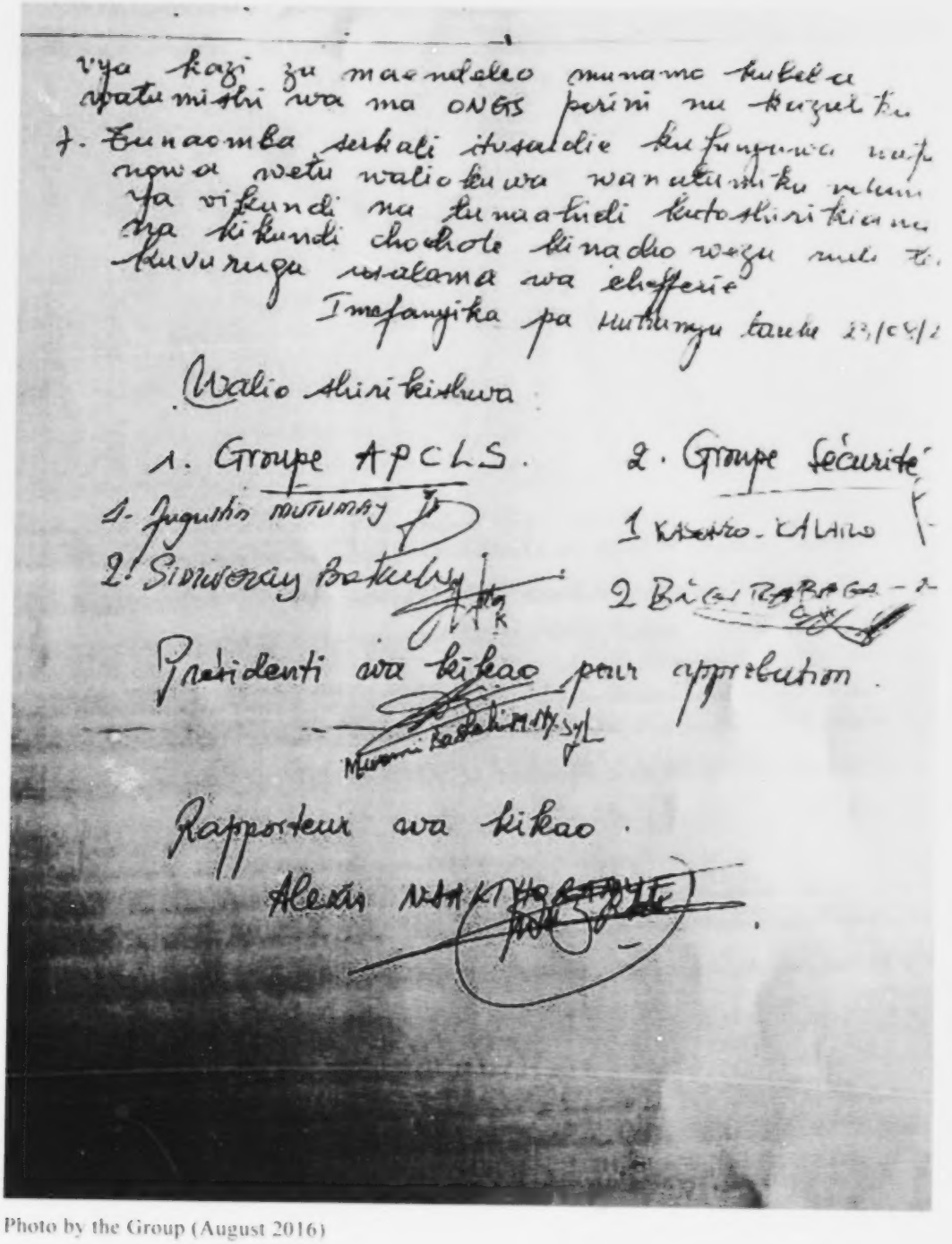
Table by the Group based on interviews and documentary evidence (November 2016)

Annex 22: Selected positions of Nyatura John Love

Map by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 23: Bashali chiefdom disarmament ceremony





vya kazi zu maendeleo munamo kuleta
upatanishi wa ma ONGs pamoi na kuzuia
7. Kuanzisha serikali itakayoweza kufanyiwa mapi
nowa wetu walio kuwa wanatumikia nchi
ya vikundi na kuanzisha kutoshirikiana na
vya kikundi chochote kinacho vuja mali ya
kuvuruga usalama wa chefferie
Imefanyika pa Mutumyu tarehe 23/09/2

Walio shiriki kikao

1. Groupe APCLS.

1. Jugurtha [illegible]
2. Sidiroday Batuely

2. Groupe Sécurité

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]

Président wa kikao pour approbation.

[illegible]

Rapporteur wa kikao.

[illegible]

Photo by the Group (August 2016)

Annex 24: Civil society denunciation of illegal gold exploitation in Kpangba

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
PROVINCE DE L'ITURI
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE DE VIOLATION
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LUTTE CONTRE L'IMPUNITE
EN PROVINCE DE L'ITURI
N° CENTRE RDH/KPANGBA/MGLU/010/2016

Mongbwalu, le 19 Octobre 2016

Concerne : **Dénonciation de l'exploitation illégale et l'Enrichissement illicite dans la Concession minière KPANGBA**

Transmis copie à :

- A Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de la Justice a KINSHASA
- A Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre des Mines a KINSHASA
- A Monsieur le Conseiller à la Présidence en Matière de bonne gouvernance
- A Monsieur l'Administrateur Delegue General de M.G.M a KINSHASA
- A Monsieur l Auditeur Général a KINSHASA
- A Monsieur le président de l'Assemblée Provinciale de l'ITURI a Bunia
- A Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur de la Province de l'ITURI a Bunia
- A Monsieur le coordonnateur de la Section Droits Humains MONUSCO a BUNIA
- A Monsieur le Coordonnateur de la SOCIETE CIVILE DE L'ITURI a Bunia
- A Monsieur le coordonnateur du Reseau Haki na Amani/CDJPV

A Monsieur le Procureur Général de la Republique et

A Monsieur l'Administrateur Général de Renseignement Congolais a KINSHASA

Messieurs le Procureur General et l'Administrateur Général,

Nous avons l'honneur de venir auprès de votre haute autorité pour ce dont l'objet repris en exergue.

En effet, la colline MONT SABA dénommée MALANGA et communement appelé KPANBOA se subdivise en 6 parties d'exploitation d'Or. Elle se situe à plus ou moins 5 Km du Centre de Mongbwalu.

Depuis le 28 Mars 2016 il y a eu découverte d'une grand gisement d'Or sur ce site attirant un nombre important d'exploitants et creuseurs

artisanaux en provenance de différents lieux de notre pays, voire de l'étranger en quête des minerais. Cet afflux non contrôlée a occasionné une sorte de la loi de la jungle où les plus forts marchent sur les droits des plus faibles. Pour tenter d'y mettre de l'ordre la Division Provinciale des Mines et la Police des Mines sont descendus sur terrain et pris quelques mesures mais sans succès. Après le départ de ces dernières, verra le jour le phénomène de l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme, les plus nantis sous la protection et la bénédiction des autorités administratives, judiciaires, militaires, policières et autres de sécurité dont l'A.N.R, vont s'accaparer le plus gros des productions au détriment de plus faibles à l'occurrence leurs travailleurs, membres de leurs équipes respectives.

Au mois de Mai de l'année en cours la quasi-totalité de ces autorités provinciales quitteront leurs bureaux pour s'occuper de l'exploitation artisanale de l'or à KPANGBA Un mois après, au vu du désordre crée dans ce site et au regard des violations graves du code minier et de la Constitution de la République, le Concessionnaire MGM fera appel au Ministre des Mines qui y est arrivé en date du 07 Juin 2016 pour disposition et décisions. Fort malheureusement, ce dernier se fera corrompre par l'entremise de la Division Provinciale des Mines et dans la foule il donnera plutôt aux orpailleurs un moratoire de 30 jours allant du 04/juin au 04/juillet 2016.

A son tour, après le retour du ministre à Kinshasa, le 06/06/2016, le Gouverneur de la Province de l'Ituri convoquera une réunion avec tous les chefs orpailleurs et leur dira pourquoi font-ils trop de confiance à d'autres autorités que lui, alors que c'est lui le numéro un de la province de l'Ituri. Il intimera l'ordre à ses interlocuteurs de lui donner sa part dans leurs productions. Au-delà de cela il ordonnera à ces orpailleurs d'acheter Les Cartes de Creuseurs, de payer les taxes provinciales et de donner les 10% de leur production au SESCAM, et ils ne seront plus inquiétés par qui que ce soit.

Le 12/06/2016, la coordination de la Société Civile de l'Ituri se déploiera au site pour mettre en place une structure jouant le rôle de syndicat des orpailleurs étant donné que ces derniers n'avaient pas une corporation appropriée. Cette structure devrait s'occuper de la traçabilité de l'exploitation aurifère, encourager les concernés à payer les taxes de l'Etat et de résoudre d'éventuels conflits entre les orpailleurs. Elle faillira dans sa tâche faute de soutien de la Division Provinciale des mines qui est en connivence avec les plus fortunés parmi les orpailleurs.

En date du 05/07/2016, le Vice-gouverneur avec les députés provinciaux solliciteront au Ministre des Mines un second moratoire à partir de cette date jusqu'au 20/Août pour permettre au Syndicat De bien remplir sa tâche.

Durant nos enquêtes menées avec nos moyens de bord, notre Centre de recherche a pu évaluer la quantité d'or extrait de ce gisement à plus ou moins 6 à 7,5 tonnes.

Tout compte fait, le trésor public n'a pas bénéficié grand-chose de cette exploitation par ce que la grande partie de la production est allée dans les poches des individus. Il faut dire que les travailleurs dragueurs qui ont durement travaillé n'ont pas obtenu aucune rétribution à la hauteur de leur dur labeur, si ce n'est des miettes, et sont prêts à témoigner, nous en voulons pour preuve leurs plaintes déposées devant les institutions judiciaires de la place ainsi qu'à l'A.N.R., mais aussi il est facile de vérifier ces faits, car ces exploitants ont acheté des biens matériels immeubles de grande valeur en Ituri à Kinshasa et partout ailleurs dans la République, et même à l'étranger notamment dans les pays voisins ou certains ont aussi placé leur compte en banques.

A Mongbwalu 18 négociants d'or et a Bunia 10 négociants qui achetaient de l'or ont été répertoriés. Et a Kampala 2 grands comptoirs. (documents en annexe pour plus d'informations), ainsi que la catégorisation des bénéficiaires de cette exploitation artisanale de l'or. A noté aussi que dans ces 6 sites il ya plus ou moins 2.420 trous. Le nombre de la population sur cette étendue s'évaluait à plus de 10.000 personnes s'occupant de différents travaux. A noter également que le système d'exploitation a cause d'importants dégâts environnementaux.

En définitive, nous vous exhortons de mener des enquêtes, afin que les personnes impliquées de près ou de loin dans cette affaire répondent de leurs actes, et pour de plus amples informations, recourir aux superviseurs de ces travaux qui sont disponibles, en outre, les membres du centre restent disponibles en cas de besoin

Veuillez agreer Messieurs le Procureur Général de la Republique et l'Administrateur Général de Renseignement, l'expression de nos sentiments patriotiques.

Pour le Centre de Recherche de Violation des droits de l'homme et lutte contre l'Impunité/Bunia

ANNEXE I

A. **Catégorie 1**

1. NDELE : 380 Kg d'Or
2. JOJO-NDALO : 350 Kg d'Or
3. PASTEUR LAHAU : 360 Kg d'Or
4. ASSENI LIASA : 362 Kg d'Or
5. WARNO : 335 Kg d'Or
6. ANANGANA MALEA : 300 Kg d'Or
7. JOHNNY KOSIANDLY : 250 Kg d'Or
8. OMWA ATIA Et Justin NGUNA : 25 Kg d'Or
9. SIA et JANY : 260 Kg d'Or
10. FAY AVON et NACHO : 280 Kg d'Or
11. JETEM NGONGO et JULES : 300 Kg d'Or
12. ROGER MUNGALA et LUKUNDE John : 225 kg
13. TUNGBAKA et DURAN 220 Kg d'Or
14. MAN BEYA ET GUECHA : 207 Kg d'Or

B. **Catégorie 1**

1. Colonel FARDC UNEGA: 206 Kg d'Or
2. Procureur PGI Bunia BAFOA (Sous couvert MANDO, NICO, et OYE): 206 Kg d'Or
3. REDOC ANR (Sous couvert KAZADI et BASILOKO) : 204 Kg d'Or
4. Chef de Cité de Mungwalu BIKILISENDE (Sous couvert MUTE et MANGO) : 203 Kg d'Or
5. Auditeur Militaire de Garnison de Bunia Vicky (Sous couvert AMBALU et DOUZE) : 178 Kg d'Or
6. Chef WAZABO et KAIS ASOMA(Sous couvert BILISE et les SAgers) : 203 Kg d'Or
7. Cap Digital : 69 Kg d'Or

C. Catégorie

1. OZO, nyadri et BABI : 126kg d'Or
2. MUMBERE et TOUT PASSE : 122kg d'Or
3. LUSSIANA et KASERO, GODE : 120kg d'Or
4. ADUBANGO GUENO et MADI : 100kg d'Or
5. PASTEUR ELIE et PASTEUR JONATAN : 112kg d'Or
6. TOFI ALKAIDA : 98kg d'Or
7. ALI KOSIANDEY et ATAMA : 97kg d'Or

D. Liste de Comptoir de negociants à MUNGWALU

1. FAY AVON,
2. UKECHA,
3. PILO,
4. BENJAMIN,
5. KOLO,
6. MADIB,
7. ATAMA,
8. MOBANGU
9. KIBE
10. MANDEFU
11. BANKI
12. SIRI
13. NGEZU
14. BONGI LOCHIMA
15. AKILISENDE BANJALA

E. Comptoir BUNIA

1. EDIMO
2. CARTE
3. KAINDO MATE
4. LOMBELA
5. BANGA FORCE TRACULE
6. JOHN
7. DEBA EXODIS
8. KALIOMO
9. DIROPKA
10. MUISA PALUKU
11. KASIKO MUPENDA
12. KAKULE MUZOMBO

F. Deux Grands Ouganda à KAMPALA

1. RAJU
2. SIBIN

Pour le reste voir service Technique SCAM et Division de MIN

Pour le centre de recherche de violation de droit de l'homme et lutte contre l'impunité en ITURI

Annex 25: Summons for Colonel Unega

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
JUSTICE MILITAIRE

Cabinet : Aud Sup

AUDITORAT MILITAIRE SUPERIEUR
DE L'EX - PROVINCE ORIENTALE

PRO – JUSTITIA

MANDAT D'AMENER

Nous, Lt Col Mag MWAKA MASINDA Faustin Aud Mil Sup/Ex - P.O et Officier du Ministère Public près la Cour Militaire de l'Ex- Province Orientale à Kisangani;

Vu l'instruction judiciaire ouverte à charge de : Lt Col UNEGA MABENDE Ex – 14 Bde / BENI
Prévenu de : Violation des consignes, Extorsion, Exploitation illicite des matières précises à MONGWALU.
Fait(s) prévu(s) et puni(s) par les articles : 104, 113 CPM

Attendu que les infractions sont punissables de deux mois ou plus de servitude pénale ; qu'il existe contre l'inculpé des indices sérieux de culpabilité et qu'il y a lieu de craindre qu'il ne tente de se soustraire par la fuite aux poursuites ou de faire disparaître les preuves de l'infraction ;

Mandons et ordonnons que le susnommé soit arrêté et amené devant nous, Requérons tout dépositaire de la force de l'ordre de prêter main – forte en cas de nécessité pour l'exécution du présent Mandat que nous avons signé.

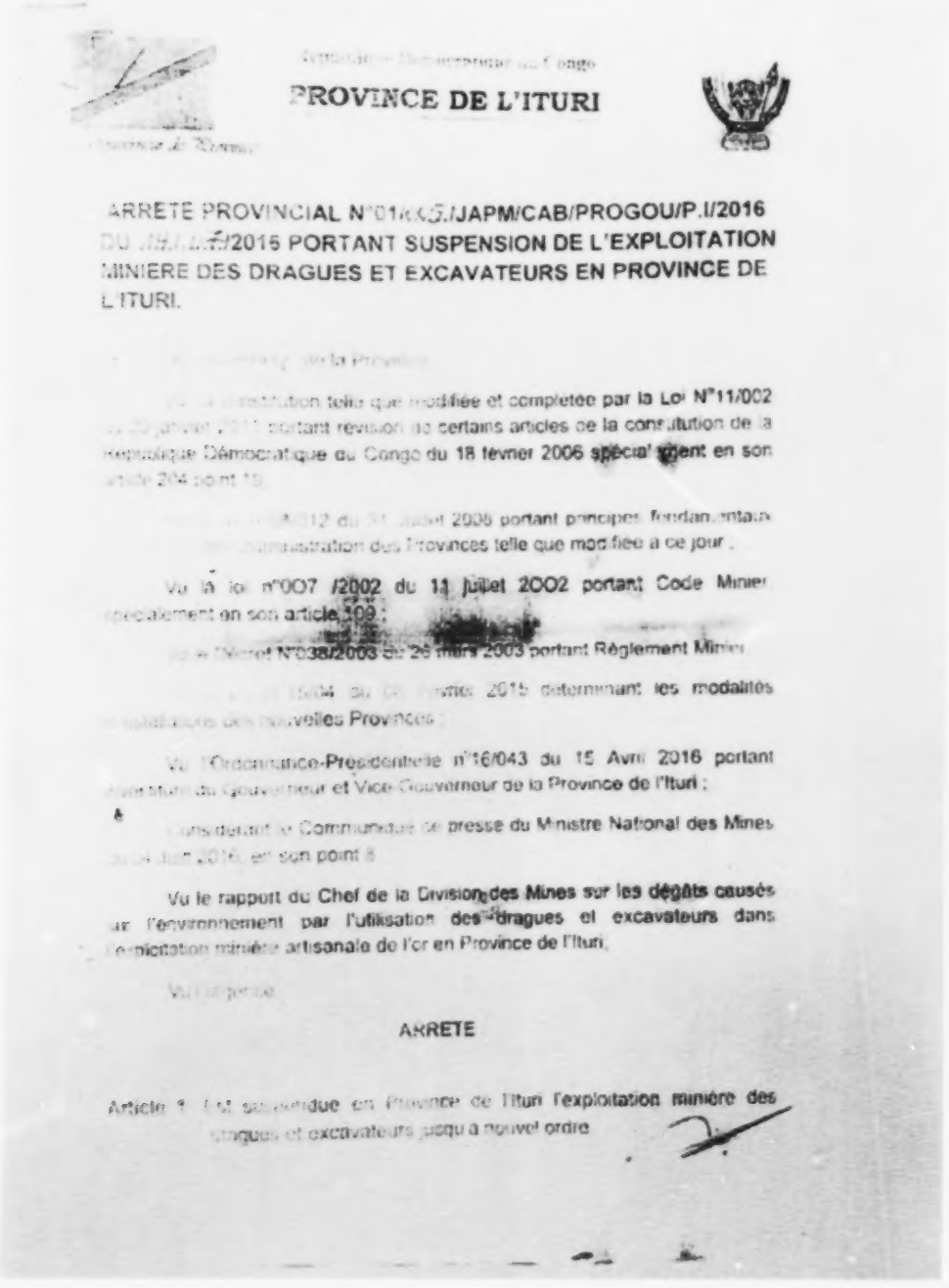
Fait à Kisangani, le 04 / 06 /2016

Transmis pour exécution :
Aud Mil Sup/
BUNIA

L'OFFICIER DU MINISTERE PUBLIC

Photo by the Group (August 2016)

Annex 26: Dredge mining suspension in Ituri province



PROVINCE DE L'ITURI

ARRETE PROVINCIAL N°01[illegible]/JAPM/CAB/PROGOU/P.I/2016 DU [illegible]/2015 PORTANT SUSPENSION DE L'EXPLOITATION MINIERE DES DRAGUES ET EXCAVATEURS EN PROVINCE DE L ITURI.

[illegible] de la Province

[illegible] Constitution telle que modifiée et complétée par la Loi N°11/002 du 20 janvier 2011 portant révision de certains articles de la constitution de la République Démocratique du Congo du 18 février 2006 spécialement en son article 204 point 19 ;

[illegible] 8/2012 du 31 Juillet 2008 portant principes fondamentaux relatifs à la libre administration des Provinces telle que modifiée à ce jour ;

Vu la loi n°007 /2002 du 11 Juillet 2002 portant Code Minier spécialement en son article 109 ;

[illegible] Décret N°038/2003 du 26 mars 2003 portant Règlement Minier ;

[illegible] 15/04 du 04 Février 2015 déterminant les modalités de fonctionnement des nouvelles Provinces ;

Vu l'Ordonnance-Présidentielle n°16/043 du 15 Avril 2016 portant nomination du Gouverneur et Vice-Gouverneur de la Province de l'Ituri ;

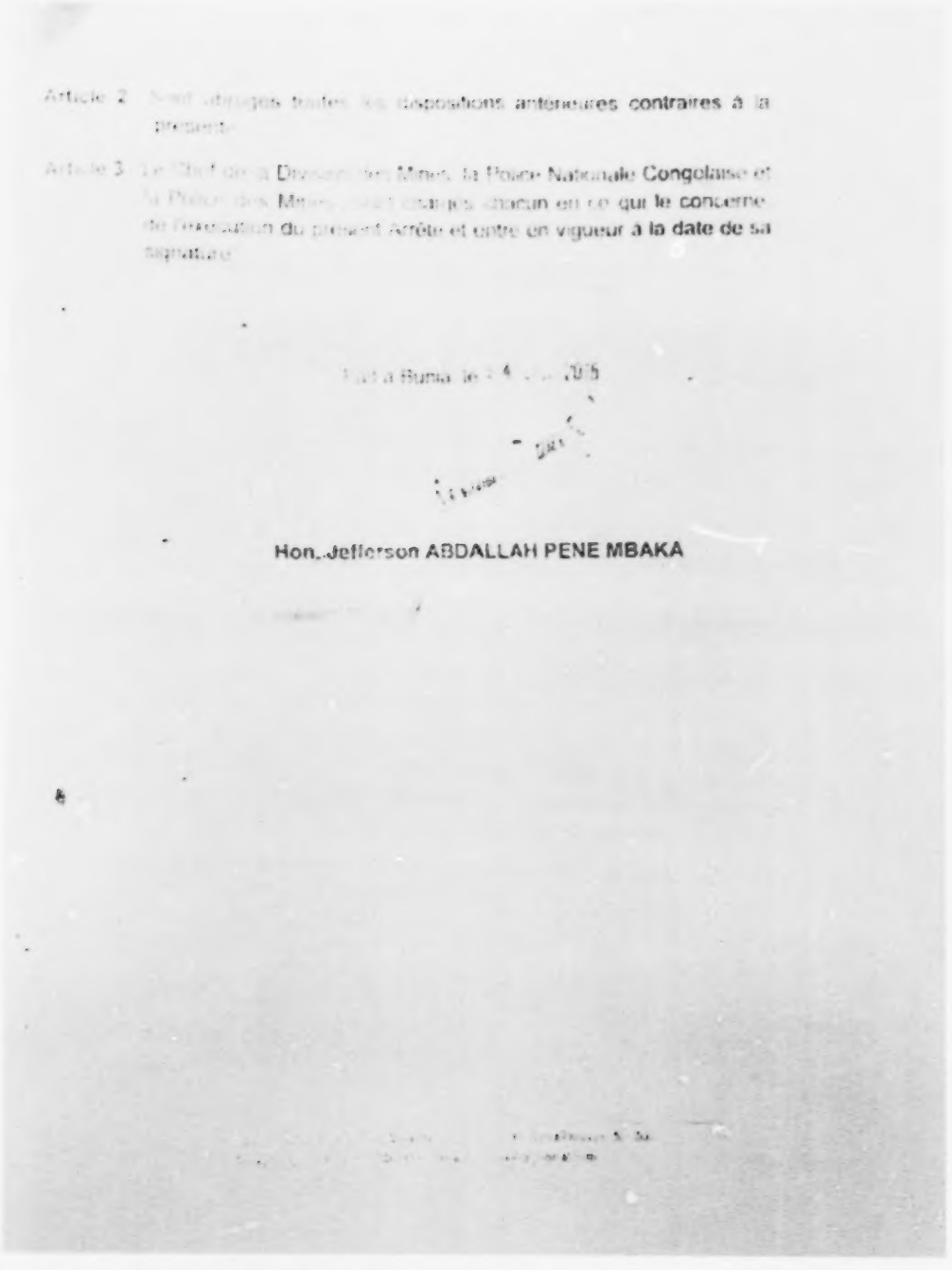
Vu [illegible] lors de la Conférence de presse du Ministre National des Mines du 04 Juin 2016, en son point 8 ;

Vu le rapport du Chef de la Division des Mines sur les dégâts causés sur l'environnement par l'utilisation des dragues et excavateurs dans l'exploitation minière artisanale de l'or en Province de l'Ituri ;

Vu [illegible] ;

ARRETE

Article 1 : Est suspendue en Province de l'Ituri l'exploitation minière des dragues et excavateurs jusqu'à nouvel ordre.



Article 2 : Sont abrogées toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires à la présente.

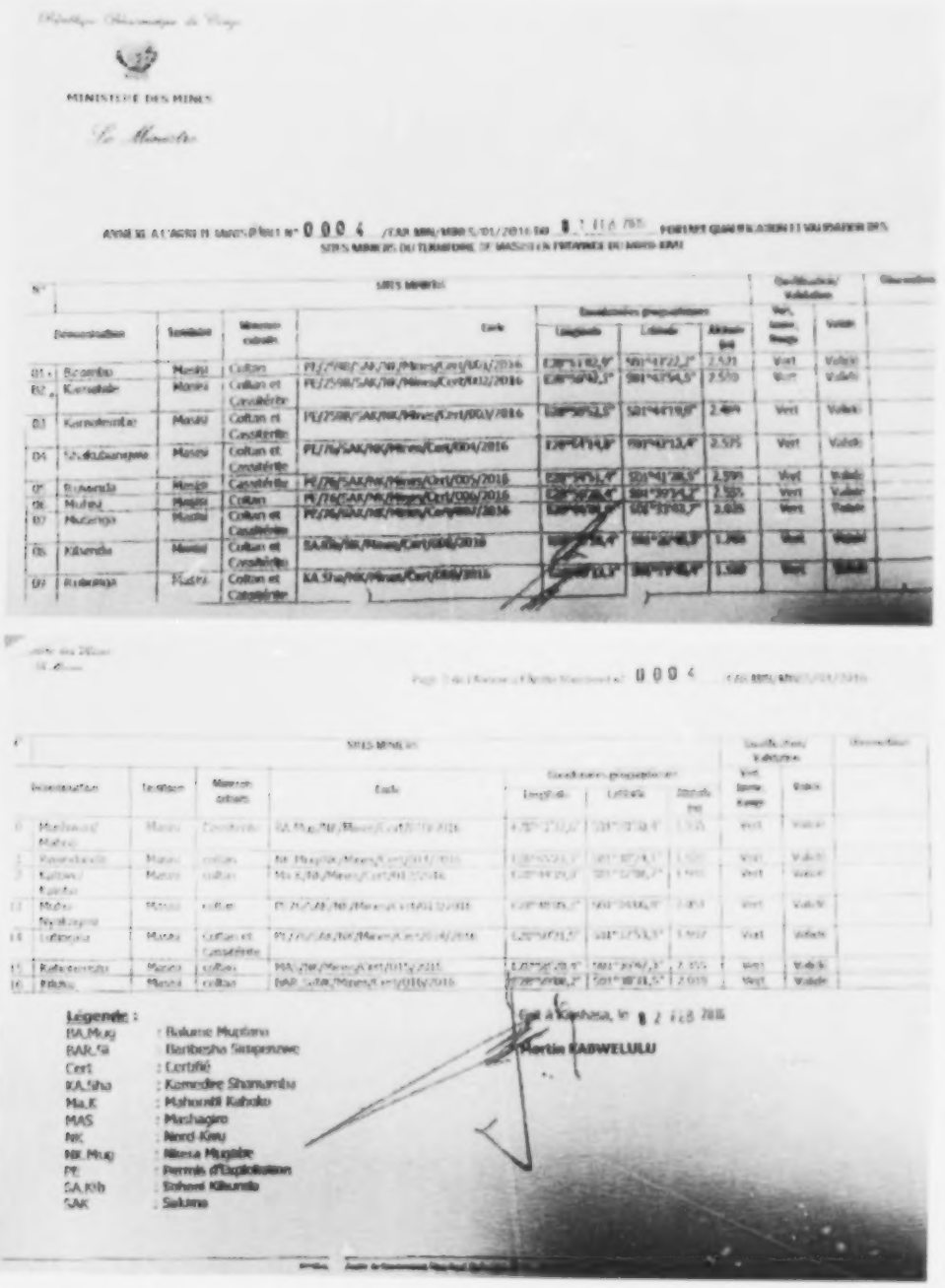
Article 3 : Le Chef de la Division des Mines, la Police Nationale Congolaise et la Police des Mines sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne de l'exécution du présent Arrêté et entre en vigueur à la date de sa signature.

Fait à Bunia, le 4 ... 2015

Hon. Jefferson ABDALLAH PENE MBAKA

Photo by the Group (October 2016)

Annex 27: Mine validation in Masisi territory



MINISTERE DES MINES

Le Ministre

0004

Légende :
BA.Muq : Bukumu Mushiro
BAR.Sa : Barbezho Sesperanze
Cert : Certifié
KA.Sha : Komedire Shamamba
Ma.K : Mahondi Kaholo
MAS : Mushagiro
NK : Nkrd-Kivu
NK.Muq : Nkesa Mugabe
PE : Permis d'Exploitation
SA.Kih : Sohovi Kihumbi
SAK : Sakima

Fait à Kinshasa, le 12 FEB 2016

Martin KABWELULU

Photos and annotation by the Group (October 2016)

Annex 28: The armed groups known as the Guides

The *Guides* were created in late 2011 when a group of Congolese combatants participated in the killing of several key FDLR officers (see S/2012/348, paras. 37-38 and 47-48). Originally led by "General" Charles Butu Luanda, this militia underwent a series of splits and restructurings. Luanda's faction later took the name *Forces de Défense du Congo* (FDC), another faction – led by commanders Bwira and Mbura – referred to themselves as *Guides-Mouvement acquis au Changement* (MAC). Both factions used to operate in and around the two Nyamaboko groupings and in Waloalungu. More recently, Luanda lost part of his group to a split led by "Colonel" Tumisifu, who also has ties to "General" Janvier's APCLS.

Annex 29: Response from Signal Mining

Adresse : Kasapa, av. K 21/ Bis de la rue Kalaquombe Usoke
Commune de Kampemba 30 Congo
NIF. A 1405435T RCCM.
CD/KPN/RCCM/14-B-2109
Import Export, MCB/DP N° 152.070712016
ID NAT. 01-128-N60572H

SIGNAL MINING

Transmis copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur Ignace GATA MAVITA Wa LUFUTA, Représentant permanent de la République Démocratique du Congo à l'ONU à New-York
- Mr Kay NIMMO ITRI- LONDRES à LONDRES
- Mme MWANZA Yvette Présidente de la FEC Mines à GOMA

N/ REF. SM/GM/ADM/011/2016

Objet: Réponse à votre lettre S/AC.43/2016/GE/OC.34

à Monsieur MOHAMED KANJA SESAY
Secretaire en fonctions comité du conseil de sécurité concernant la RDC.
à New York.

Monsieur,

Je viens par la présente répondre à votre lettre dont la référence est reprise en marge dans laquelle vous évoquez les sanctions et vous souhaitez recevoir de nous les détails sur notre devoir de diligence et les informations sur les sites que vous aviez cités.

Je tiens d'abord à vous informer que dès réception de votre lettre, j'ai tenu informé Mr Alexandre Yavorskiy, le directeur général de la société Signal Mining Sarl qui m'a instruit de répondre : primo, l'information en votre possession concernant le financement d'un quelconque groupe armé ne reflète pas la réalité étant donné que nous n'avons pas violé les recommandations de l'itsci. Secundo, dans sa politique interne pour sa chaine d'approvisionnement qui constitue un engagement ferme envoyée à l'ITSCI et publiée sur son site, il est clairement dit qu'elle ne soutiendra pas les groupes armés.

C'est ainsi qu'elle a élaboré une procédure d'achat des minerais qui consiste à

1) S'assurer que le site d'exploitation est validé et qualifié « vert » par la commission conjointe et sanctionné par l'arrêté ministériel.
2) Connaître la coopérative qui exploite dans ce site et vérifier si elle est en règle avec l'Etat congolais.

Siège 24, 3ème transversale Q / Volcans C/ Goma. Tel. +243815209380, e-mail :Signal.Mining@orel.cu

Adresse : Bâtiment, Av. n°21 Bis du 82 rue Kasapa quartier Lac
Commune de Limete, RD Congo
NIF A1405893Y RCCM
CD/KIN/RCCM/14-B-2198
Import Export MCE/DR-NK/352.0/074/2016
ID NAT. 01-128-N80672J

SIGNAL MINING

5) Recevoir les informations sur le site par son agent contrôleurs qui fait les descentes sur terrain
4) Vérifier tous les documents qui accompagnent un lot de minerais et si les taxes dues à l'Etat congolais ont été payées.
5) Vérifier que chaque colis porte l'étiquette (tag) de l'ITSCI.

Ainsi, à la date du 16/Août/2016, la société avait acheté un lot de minerais de 142kgs en provenance de Rubonga.
Nous nous sommes rassurés que ce site était validé et qualifié « vert » par l'arrêté Ministériel n°004/CAB MIN/MINES/01/2016 du02/02/2016 ; que tous les documents qui accompagnaient ces minerais étaient légaux ; que toutes les taxes dues à l'Etat congolais ont été payées ; que tous les colis portaient les tags ITSCI.
Vous trouverez ci joints tous ces documents en annexe comme prévu. Ce lot a été acheté à Goma auprès du négociant Monsieur RUGWIZANGABO RUGERU, lui-même s'est approvisionné auprès du creuseur BUHUNDA MAKIRA, membre de la coopérative CEMIKA n° agrément : 0850 du 15/09/2012. Ce lot se trouve encore dans nos entrepôts en attendant la fin de toutes les investigations de votre part et celle de l'ITSCI.

Je tiens aussi à rappeler qu'à la date du 25/10/2016, le Bureau ITSCI nous avait envoyé un incident sous le n° ITSCI incident NK/2016/0123 relatif à une probable présence d'un groupe armé aux alentours du site susmentionné.
Le même jour, nous avions contacté le bureau ITSCI à Goma et leur avions fourni toutes les informations en notre possession.
Nous avions appris que ITSCI avait retiré de ces sites les tags et toute la documentation.
Depuis que nous avons été alertés par ITSCI,
Jusqu'aujourd'hui, aucun autre achat n'a été effectué en provenance de ces sites.

La situation de ces sites est connue de tous, étant donné que le bureau ITSCI a alerté les autorités compétentes tant au niveau local au cours de la réunion de la commission de lutte contre la fraude minière tenue le 26/10/2016 qu'au niveau provincial le 22/10/2016 et la réunion de la commission provinciale du suivi des activités minières le 12/11/2018 qui ont promis de prendre des mesures appropriées.

De notre côté, nous avions dépêché une équipe composée de deux agents pour s'enquérir de la situation sur le terrain à la date du 26/10/2016. D'après les informations nous ramenées, il ne s'agirait pas d'un groupe

Quartier 24 Bis Nyamuhanga 2 / Volcans C/ Goma Tel: +243815109180, e-mail: Signal.Mining@gmail.co

Adresse : Aéroport, av. F.Z./ Bld de la rue Nzoulgwehe, Usoke
Commune de Karisimbi, RD Congo
NIF: A 1405493T RCCM:
CD/KIN/RCCM/14-B-2109
Import Export: ARCT/DP-NK/152.01/DN/2016
ID NAT: 01-128-N80672H

SIGNAL MINING

armé qui occuperait ces sites qui sont bel et bien sous contrôle de l'état congolais mais de la présence de quelques individus non encore identifiés aux alentours de ces sites.

Tout en espérant que nous vous avions éclairé sur ce dossier nous demeurons entièrement à votre disposition pour d'autres préoccupations que vous pourriez avoir, veuillez agréer, Monsieur, ma haute considération.

Boniface Bolondjo

Signal Mining / Goma

Annexe : Dossier relatif à l'achat de 142Kgs

Fait à GOMA, le 21/11/2016.

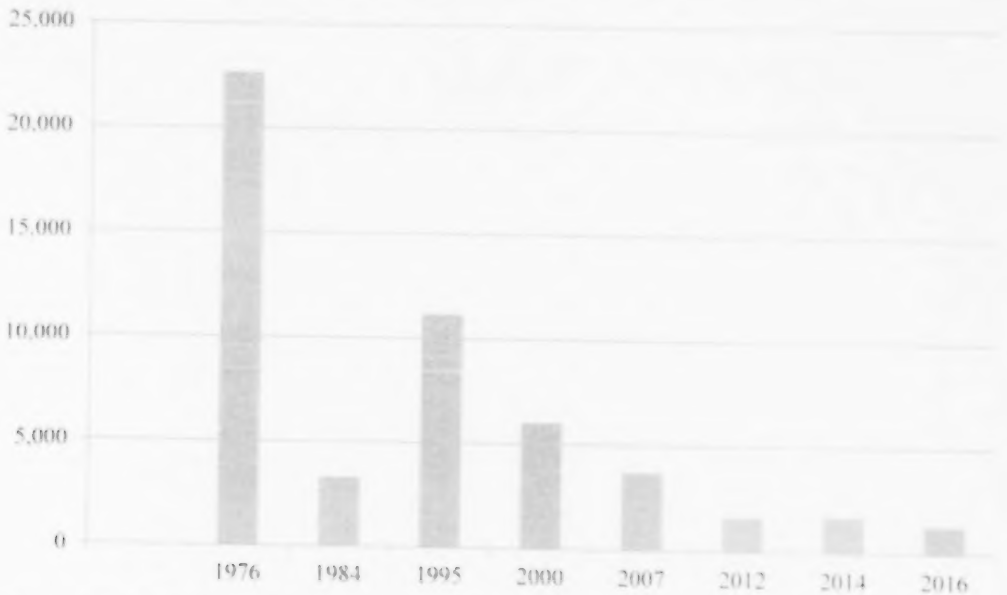
Goma, 24, Bd Kanyamuhanga, Q / Les Volcans, C/ Goma Tel: +24(0)810939(0), mail: signal.Mining@yahoo.fr

Published with the permission of Signal Mining

Annex 30: Elephant populations in and around Garamba National Park

Established in 1938, Garamba National Park (GNP) is one of Africa's oldest parks. Situated in Haut Uélé province, the park covers 4,900 square kilometers and is adjoined by three hunting domains: Azande (west), Gangala na Bodio (south) and Mondo Missa (east). The park and the three hunting domains form the Garamba complex, which covers a total area of 12,500 square kilometers. To the north, the GNP shares a 200-kilometer-long border with South Sudan's Lantoto Park.

A UNESCO Word Heritage site since 1980, Garamba has been inscribed since 1996 in the Organization's List of World Heritage in Danger, mainly due to the high levels of poaching, which decimated Garamba's elephant population from 22,000 in the 1970s to 1,300 in 2016 and brought the white rhinoceros and Kordofan giraffe to the brink of extinction.



Graph by the Group based on historical data (November 2016)

Historic census of selected fauna in Garamba

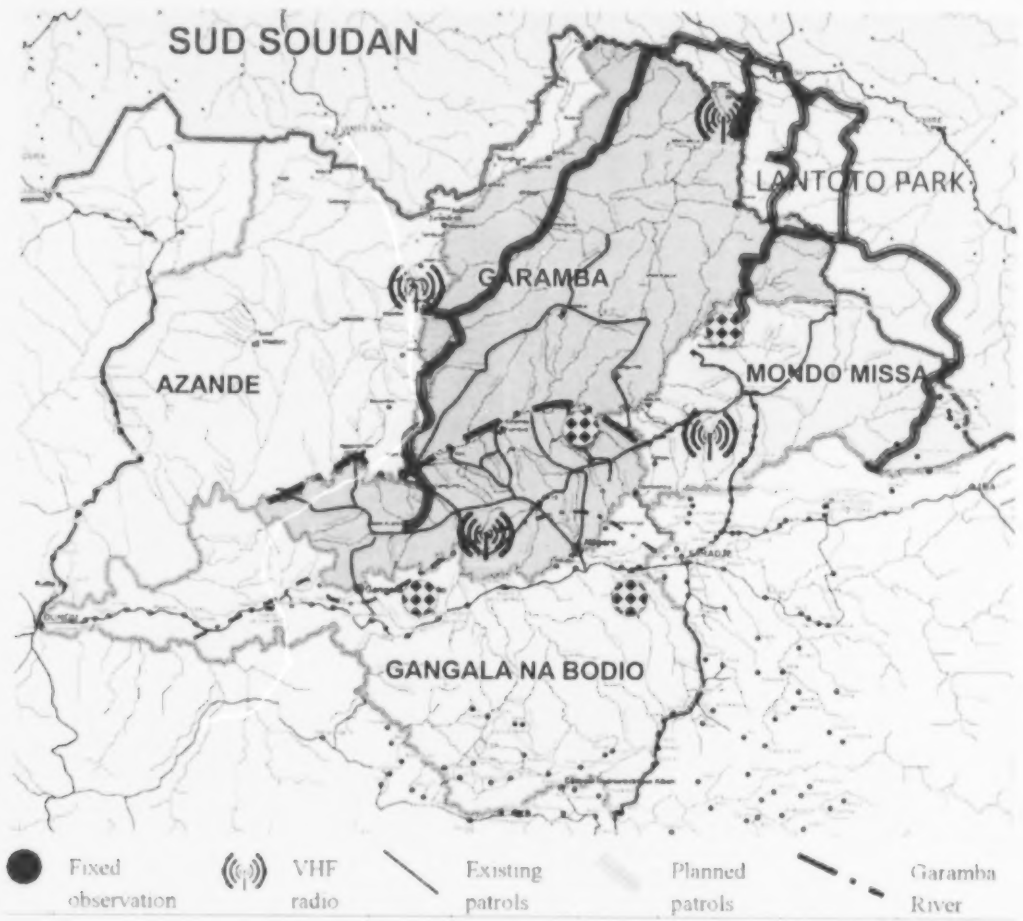
	1976	1984	1995	2000	2007	2012	2014	2016
Elephant	22,670	3,300	11,175	6,022	3,696	1,629	1,718	1,300
Giraffe	350	237	178	118	82	11	42	37

Chart by the Group based on information from Garamba and UNESCO

Annex 31: Garamba observation points and surveillance routes

Since 2015, Garamba National Park (GNP) authorities have managed to increase aerial and ground surveillance north of the Garamba River, covering almost 100 percent of the total park. Patrols and surveillance in the adjoining hunting domains have also increased, although no buffer zone exists yet between the park, which has very strictly regulated access, and the hunting domains where human settlement, hunting, logging and artisanal mining activities are permitted.

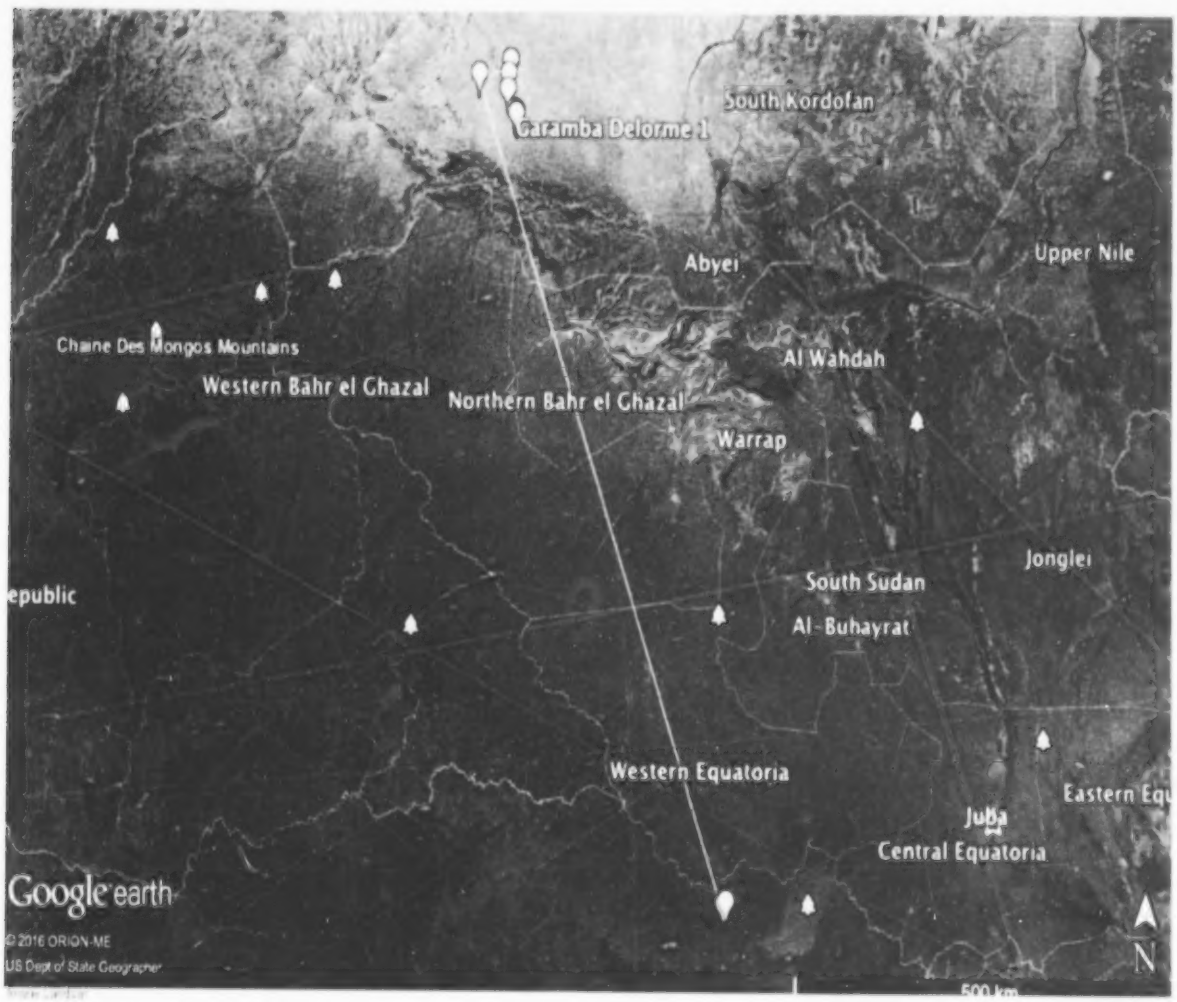
In the south and east, the hunting domains of Gangala na Bodio and Mondo Missa are highly affected by anthropic activities, especially artisanal mining, which resulted in dense human settlement. The mining town of Sambia, for example, hosts some 20,000 people. While human settlement there is not a threat to the park per se, especially if local populations are properly sensitized, the increasing need for food and income makes it more likely that individuals will begin poaching in the park. The illicit trade in unregulated minerals could also provide networks for the trafficking of ivory.



Map by the Group based on information from Garamba National Park and UNESCO. The extended surveillance in Garamba National Park started in 2015; Garamba River was previously the limit of patrols.

Annex 32: Tracking device from a GPS device stolen from a Garamba park ranger

In June 2015, Ouda poachers killed a Garamba park ranger and stole his GPS device. That device was then tracked (in white below), showing movement from outskirts of the Azande hunting domain up to Sudan's East Darfur region, near the capital of El Daein. The last data was received on 29 September 2016.



Map by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 33: CITES provisions on sampling of seized ivory specimens

The seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), held in Johannesburg from 24 September to 5 October 2016, named Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet Nam as "countries of concern" for their role as international ivory market hubs and China as "continuing to be a major destination for illicit ivory". Kenya and Tanzania were mentioned as markets from which most of the ivory was illegally shipped to international markets since 2009. Uganda was named as an "important entrepôt/export centre in East Africa with clear links to Central African ivory trade flows".[1]

CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (amended at the 16th Conference of Parties) "Trade in elephant specimens", urged Parties to collect samples from large-scale ivory seizures (500 kilograms or more) in their territories and to provide these to relevant forensic and research institutions in support of enforcement and prosecutions. It furthermore encouraged the sharing of forensic samples and data, including through existing DNA databases.[2]

Examples of currently available forensic analysis include microsatellite DNA and mitochondrial DNA sampling, which allow for cross-checking DNA of seized ivory with that of living elephant populations in order to ascertain the origin of the sample. Another forensic analysis tool developed by some laboratories relies on isotope fingerprinting similar to that in use in the minerals sector, which allows for the detection of traces of carbon and nitrogen isotopes in ivory samples. While these methods vary in cost, turnover time and availability, maps for African elephants based on such analyses already exist and allow for the identification of elephant populations within a 200 kilometre radius. Since most elephant populations living in Garamba move inside such a radius, this sampling would almost unambiguously reveal whether ivory seized in DRC and neighbouring countries originated from elephants poached in the GNP.

[1] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-57-06-R1.pdf, last accessed on 03 November 2016.

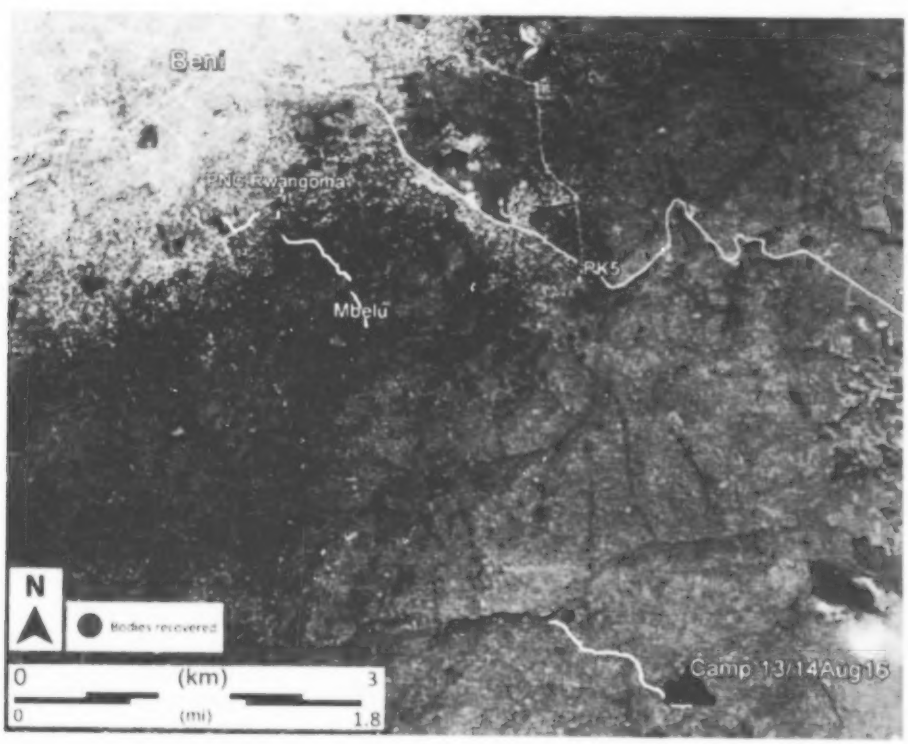
[2] https://cites.org/eng/res/10/10-10R16.php.

Annex 34: Rwangoma massacre

On the evening of 13 August 2016, individuals armed with machetes, axes and Kalashnikov-pattern rifles moved west through Mangolikene to Rwangoma on the eastern edge of Beni town, killing at least 36 civilians along the way. The Group reached the site two days after the incident, which allowed for the collection of significant direct evidence and eye-witness testimony. The investigation is ongoing, however, and the Group is not yet prepared to attribute the killing to a specific armed group.

As has been the case in the Group's investigations of similar killings in this area, eye-witness testimony was widely divergent and contradictory. Some witnesses claimed the assailants were all men wearing clean FARDC uniforms and speaking Lingala. Others claimed the assailants included women and children, all wearing traditional Muslim clothing and speaking foreign-accented Swahili or a language they couldn't identify. Others claimed the assailants wore black uniforms. Divergent accounts of traumatic events are to be expected, but the level of variation in this case is problematic, since some of the eyewitnesses saw the assailants close-up and in broad daylight.

The Group found direct physical evidence that showed the route the assailants took through Mangolikene and Mbelu, east of Beni town, the location of their camp the night after the killings, and the way in which certain victims were killed. The poor security situation in those areas directly after the attacks kept residents away from the area and preserved the scene until the Group arrived. In some cases, the Group found bodies right where they had been killed.



The Group confirmed 36 deaths, 33 by sharp force injuries consistent with an axe or machete and three by gunshot. In some cases, there was evidence that victims had been tied up before they were killed. In other cases, victims were killed while attempting to flee. The true number of victims is likely higher than 36, as sources told the Group of additional bodies found and buried in the forest after the initial investigation.

FARDC leadership told the Group they were first made aware of the incursion after most of the killings had already taken place. Certain local residents, however, showed the Group outgoing calls and text messages to FARDC officers, alerting them to the movement of suspected ADF members towards this area several hours before the killing began. While this does not necessarily suggest any complicity on the part of the FARDC, it does demonstrate the inability of Congolese security forces to effectively defend the civilian population, even in close vicinity to major population centres.

Annex 35: Map of selected Rutshuru locations

Map by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 36: Civilians killed around Kikuku and Nyanzale

N°	NOMS ET POST NOMS	SEXE	AGE	ETAT C	GROUPEMENT	VILLAGE	AUTEUR	DATE DES FAITS	OBSERVATION
01	[redacted]	F	61	MARIE	MUTANDA	KIKUKU	MAYI MAYI	08/07/2016	ASSASSINE
02	[redacted]	M	28	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
03	[redacted]	M	15	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	PAR MACHETTE
04	[redacted]	M	60	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	ASSASSINE
05	[redacted]	M	28	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
06	[redacted]	M	55	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
07	[redacted]	F	15	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
08	[redacted]	M	36	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
09	[redacted]	M	48	〃	〃	〃	〃	09/07/2016	〃
10	[redacted]	M	40	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃 AVEC 3 ENFANTS
11	[redacted]	F	15	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	ASSASSINE
12	[redacted]	F	13	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
13	[redacted]	M	28	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
14	[redacted]	M	35	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
15	[redacted]	M	40	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
16	[redacted]	F	30	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
17	[redacted]	M	46	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
18	[redacted]	M	50	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
19	[redacted]	M	27	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
20	[redacted]	M	30	〃	〃	〃	〃	10/07/2016	〃
21	[redacted]	M	40	MARIE	MUTANDA	KIKUKU	MAYI MAYI	10/07/016	ASSASSINE
22	[redacted]	M	18	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
23	[redacted]	M	13	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
24	[redacted]	M	20	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
25	[redacted]	M	10	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
26	[redacted]	M	25	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
27	[redacted]	M	20	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
28	[redacted]	F	17	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	11/07/016	〃
29	[redacted]	M	29	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
30	[redacted]	M	25	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
31	[redacted]	M	40	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
32	[redacted]	M	32	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
33	[redacted]	M	45	〃	〃	〃	〃	09/07/016	〃
34	[redacted]	M	10	CELIBAT	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
35	[redacted]	M	30	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
36	[redacted]	M	18	CEL	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
37	[redacted]	M	20	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
38	[redacted]	M	30	MARIE	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
39	[redacted]	F	42	〃	〃	KITETE	〃	12/07/016	〃
40	[redacted]	F	34	〃	〃	NYARUBANDE	〃	〃	〃
41	[redacted]	M	50	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
42	[redacted]	M	27	〃	GIHONDO	KITUNDA	〃	〃	〃
43	[redacted]	M	27	〃	MUTANDA	KIKUKU	〃	〃	〃
44	[redacted]	M	22	〃	〃	KIKUKU	〃	〃	〃
45	[redacted]	F	32	〃	〃	RUSHAKI	〃	〃	〃
46	[redacted]	M	45	〃	〃	KIKUKU	〃	〃	〃
47	[redacted]	M	24	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
48	[redacted]	F	35	〃	〃	KITANDA	〃	〃	〃
49	[redacted]	M	27	〃	GIHONDO	KITUNDA	〃	〃	〃
50	[redacted]	M	38	MARIE	GIHONDO	KITUNDA	MAYI MAYI	〃	〃
51	[redacted]	M	40	〃	〃	BINYORA	〃	〃	〃
52	[redacted]	M	45	〃	〃	NYARUBANDE	〃	〃	〃
53	[redacted]	M	32	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
54	[redacted]	F	30	〃	MUTANDA	KANGUBA	〃	〃	〃
55	[redacted]	M	40	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
56	[redacted]	M	46	〃	〃	KITANDA	〃	〃	〃
57	[redacted]	M	29	〃	〃	MUTANDA	〃	〃	〃
58	[redacted]	M	45	〃	MUTANDA	MUTANDA	〃	25/06/016	〃

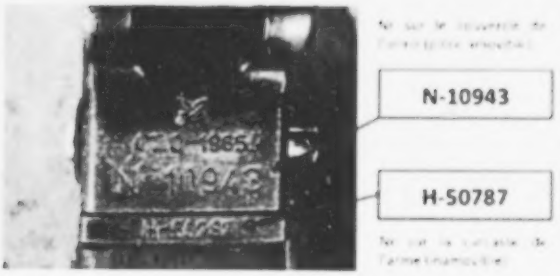
59	[redacted]	M	43	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	[redacted]	M	38	"	"	"	"	"	"
61	[redacted]	F	34	"	"	KIKUKU	"	11/07/016	VOIR [redacted]
62	[redacted]	M	24	"	"	"	"	"	[redacted]
63	[redacted]	M	38	CELIBAT	"	"	"	"	ASSASSINE
64	[redacted]	F	26	MARIE	"	"	"	"	"
65	[redacted]	M	35	CELIBAT	"	"	"	"	"
66	[redacted]	M			"	MUTANDA	"	"	"
67	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
68	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
69	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
70	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
71	[redacted]	M			"	KITANDA	"	15/07/2016	"
72	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
73	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
74	[redacted]	M			"	"	"	"	"
75	[redacted]	M	29	MARIE	"	MUTARDA	"	"	"
76	[redacted]	M	26	"	"	"	"	"	"

Document produced by members of the civil society (September 2016)

Annex 37: Arms recovered from armed groups

The Group has begun tracing arms and ammunition recovered from armed groups in the eastern DRC.

VZ-59 with characteristics similar to those produced in the Czech Republic



Serial Number S-50792
Year of production 1963

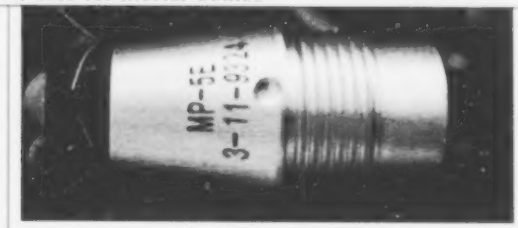
Serial Number V-60116
Year of production 1964

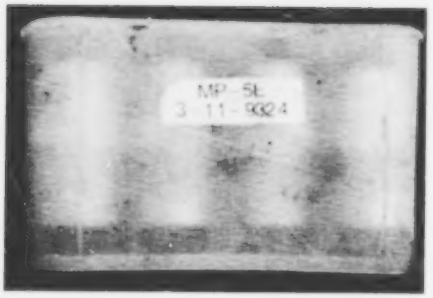
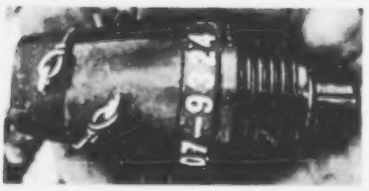
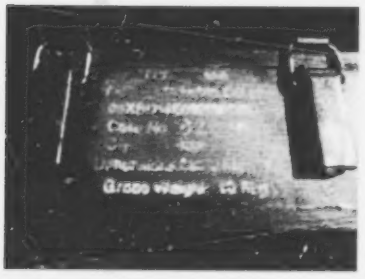
Materiel with characteristics similar to that produced in the People's Republic of China

60 mm mortar bombs

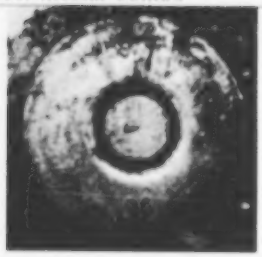
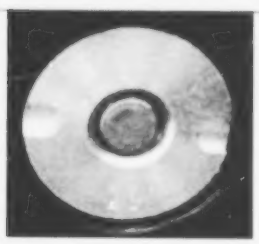
1_12_313	2012	
8_10_9613 Model DPS PP93-60	2010	

Fuses for mortar bombs

3_11_9324 Model MP-5E	2011	

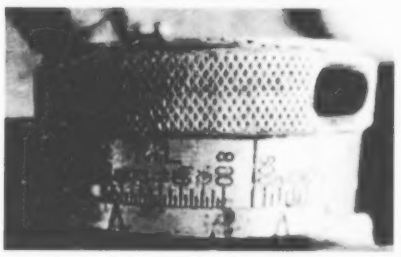
		
4_11_9324 Model MJ-7	2011	
03_07_9324 Model M-6	2007	 

Cartridges for mortar bombs

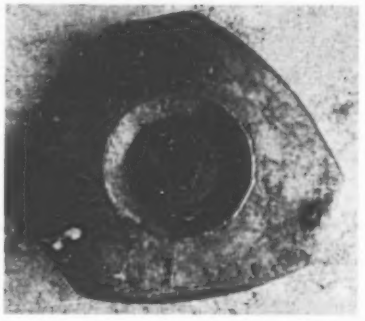
937_06	2006	
937_08	2008	
937_10	2010	
937_11	2011	
9613_10	2010	

Materiel with characteristics similar to that produced in the Sudan

60mm Mortar « *Nimir* »

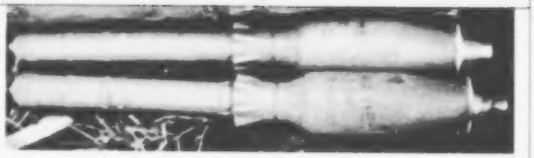


Serial number "3372" on the tube

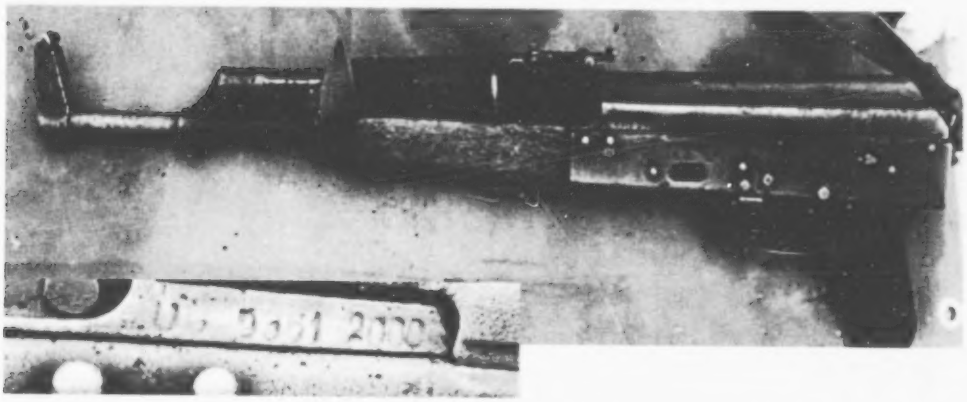


Serial number "3454" on the base plate and "2007" as the year of fabrication

PG 7

Factory code	Year of production	Picture
2_12_23 Model DZGI-40	2012	

Materiel with characteristics similar to those used by the Ugandan military



Annex 38: Ammunition headstamps documented with numerous armed groups

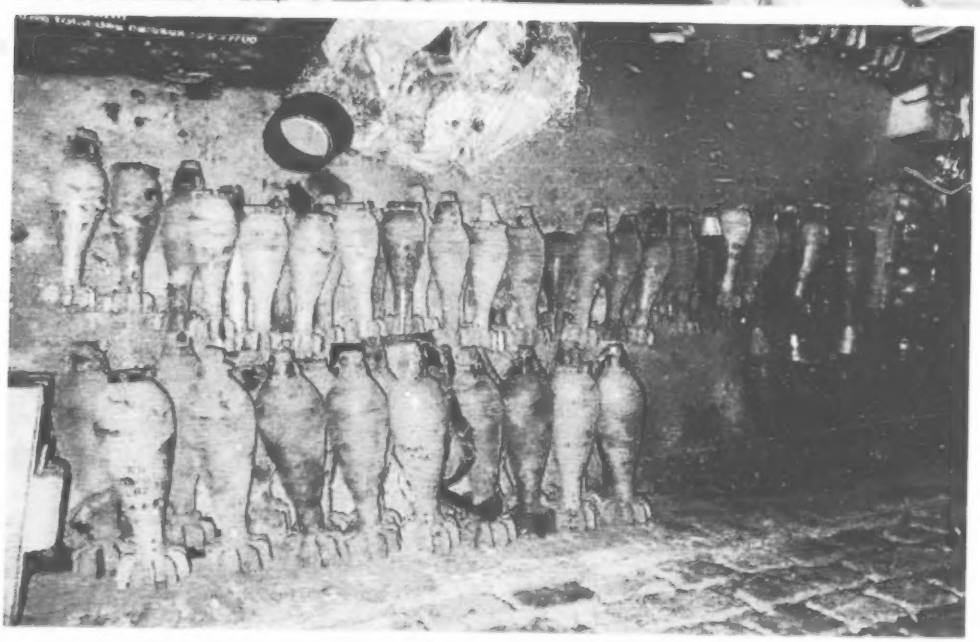
Armed groups	Head stamp	Characteristics similar to those produced in
3	10_87	Bulgaria
	61_97	People's Republic of China
	61_92	People's Republic of China
	71_97	People's Republic of China
	811_08	People's Republic of China
	964_71	People's Republic of China
	711_75	Former USSR
	270_51	Former USSR (Ukraine)
	SU_1_39_91	Sudan
	2_39_07	Sudan
	ИК_82	Former Yugoslavia
	ППУ_1999	Former Yugoslavia
	19_86	TBD
	ΛJ 3V ξΓ¿	Egypt
4	10_83	Bulgaria
	71_71	People's Republic of China
	121_71	People's Republic of China
	3_И	Former USSR
	270_Е	Former USSR (Ukraine)
	270_Д	Former USSR (Ukraine)
	270_Г	Former USSR (Ukraine)
	ИК_80	Former Yugoslavia
	ППУ_1981	Former Yugoslavia
	ZI_92	Zimbabwe

	٤٢٤_٢٧_٨٤	Egypt
	04_73	Former East Germany
5	10_99	Bulgaria
	539_И	Former USSR (Ukraine)
6	71_99	People's Republic of China
	311_06	People's Republic of China
	811_06	People's Republic of China
7	61_96	People's Republic of China
	61_98	People's Republic of China
8	61_11	People's Republic of China
10	71_98	People's Republic of China
	811_07	People's Republic of China
11	821_07	People's Republic of China
13	61_10	People's Republic of China
	81_76	People's Republic of China
	911_75	People's Republic of China
	911_76	People's Republic of China
	911_78	People's Republic of China
14	61_07	People's Republic of China
15	911_77	People's Republic of China

Chart by the Group (November 2016)

Annex 39: Stockpile security

A building in Bukavu, located near to a primary school, was serving as an FARDC armoury. It was identified as a threat to the population, and the degraded materiel was destroyed.



Photos by UNMAS